FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

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ALBANIA

Tirana Radio Reports U.S. Election Results B 1
Daily Discusses Superpowers 'Grain Weapon' Strategy B 1
[Bocka in ZERI I POPULLIT 31 Oct]
Briefs: Kosovo Group's Tour; Publication of Kosovo Anthology B 2

BULGARIA

Vote for Reagan Caused by 'Hatred' for Carter C 1
Iceland's Foreign Minister Departs 5 November C 1
BCP Central Committee Delegation Departs for Colombia C 1
BCP Central Committee Plenum Held 4-5 November C 1
Briefs: Economic Cooperation With UK C 1

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Reagan Victory, Implications for World Situation Viewed D 1
Roskot: Desire for Change D 1
Western Response D 1
Reversion to Times 'Past' [Stasz] D 2
Need To Respect World 'Reality' D 2
RUDE PRAVO Criticizes Brzezinski Remarks on 'Mideast NATO' D 3
National Front Aid to Afghanistan, Angola in 1980 Reported D 3
[Bratislava PRAVDA 3 Nov]
Mongolian Official Jagbaral Visits State Farm in Cheb D 4
Husak Makes Award to Warsaw Pact Army Generals D 4
Obzina Opens Conference on Interior Ministry Tasks [PRACE 4 Nov] D 4
Kovarova Urges New Style in Trade Union Work [PRACE 4 Nov] D 4
Lenart Attends Timber Management Meeting in Bratislava D 5
Kempny Chairs, Haman Addresses Industry Secretaries Conference D 5
Correction to TRIBUNA Comparison of CSSR, Polish Events D 6
Briefs: GDR Consul General; APN Director Departs; Visiting Maltese Minister; Czech Field Work D 6

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Kaeubler Views U.S. Presidential Election Results E 1
Further Report E 1
Honecker Meets With Soviet Ambassador Abrasimov E 2
Fischer, CSSR's Chnoupek Hold Talks in Karl-Marx-Stadt E 2
Stoph Meets With SRV's Vice Premier Vo Nguyen Giap E 3
SED Official Optimistic on Future of Trade With FRG [DPA] E 3
Further on Beil Comments on Trade With Austria E 4
[Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG 5 Nov]
Training of African, Asian, Latin American Cadres Noted E 4
[DER MORGEN 4 Nov]
Deputy Defense Minister Reviews Military Innovators' Fair E 5
[NATIONAL-ZEITUNG 4 Nov]
Briefs: Aid to Africa; Trade Meeting in Cyprus; Erfurt Chemical Combine E 5

HUNGARY

Media Evaluate U.S. Presidential Election Results F 1
Foreign Reaction Cited F 1
No 'Fundamental' Change F 1
ESTI HIRLAP Comment F 2
No Foreign Policy Shift F 3
Kadar, Leaders Attend Soviet Anniversary Reception F 3
1981 Trade, Payments Protocol Signed With Albania F 3
Briefs: Minister Back From USSR F 3

POLAND

Reagan Victory, Domestic, Foreign Policies Examined G 1
Foreign Policies 'Arouse Concern' [Glabinski] G 1
Hope for Foreign Policy 'Continuity'[Voydt] G 1
LE FIGARO on What West Can Do To 'Help' Poland G 2
[Marguerittе, 4 Nov]
Cooperation Talks With Norway Held in Warsaw G 4
Warsaw Voivodship Court Registers 20 New Unions G 4
Maritime Workers Decide To Form Seamen's Union G 4
Construction Workers' Union Signs Agreement With Ministry G 4
New Journalist Association Head on Congress, Future Actions G 5
[SZTANDAR MLODYCH 3 Nov]
Gierek Rival Moczar Said Staging Political Comeback G 6
[Guetta in Paris LE FIGARO 5 Nov]
Kania Visits Krakow for Talks With Party Committee, Aktivs G 7
Discussion on Changes, Solidarity G 7
Meeting With Solidarity Representatives G 8
Jagielski Attends Power Industry Aktiv Meeting 5 November G 9
Olszowski Participates in Party Conference in Gdansk G 9
Olszowski Speech G 10
Zabinski Attends Katowice Voivodship Meeting G 10
Voivodship Party Committee Meets in Bydgoszcz G 11
Pila Voivodship Council Discusses Socioeconomic Problems G 11
Zielona Gora Party Officials Review Economic Problems G 12
Briefs: Soviet Friendship Society Chairman; Under Secretary of State; Machinery Ministry Under Secretary; Szczecin Shipyard Specialization; Root Crop Harvest Difficulties G 12

ROMANIA

Bucharest Radio Reports Reagan Victory in U.S. Elections H 1
Ceausescu, Aides Depart for Sweden on 'State Visit' H 1
Ceausescu Receives Head of Greek Economic Delegation H 1
Bulgarian State Committee Chairman Papazov on Visit H 2
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 2 Nov]
Burtica Meets With Canadian Deputy Trade Minister H 2
Protocol Signed H 2
Official Meets With Botswana President in Gaborone H 3
Ceausescu Receives Malian Ambassador Coulibaly H 3
Briefs: Agricultural Agreement With Netherlands; Education Minister in Denmark H 3

YUGOSLAVIA

Commentators View Reagan Victory, Effect on Relations I 1
Voters Opted for 'Change' [Sundic] I 1
'No Substantial Changes' in Relations [Colovic, Petrovic, Milic] I 2
Djuranovic Leaves for 'Official, Friendly' Visit to PRC I 4
Greek President Karamanlis Begins 3-Day Visit 5 November I 5
Talks With Mijatovic I 5
Babic Views Belgrade Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Meeting I 7
Slovene Official Views 'State of Community' in Federation I 8
[NIN No 1557 2 Nov]
Slovene Assembly Adopts Draft Laws on Defense, Internal Affairs I 12
Kosovo Youth Conference Discusses Marxist Education [BORBA 1 Nov] I 12
National Army Party Organs Hold Electoral Conference I 13

TIRANA RADIO REPORTS U.S. ELECTION RESULTS

AU051950 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] After a prolonged electoral marathon, presidential elections were held yesterday in the United States and Ronald Reagan, the Republican candidate, emerged as the victor. His investiture as president will take place on 20 January 1981, when he will replace Jimmy Carter, the incumbent president.

DAILY DISCUSSES SUPERPOWERS 'GRAIN WEAPON' STRATEGY

AU052137 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 31 Oct 80 p 4

[Ilir Bocka article: "'The Grain Weapon' in the Strategy of the Imperialist Superpowers"]

[Excerpts] In their efforts to preserve hegemony in those areas in which they have penetrated, and to extend it further in the interest of the monopoly bourgeoisie of their countries, the imperialist superpowers are carrying out a policy whose main intention is to rob the freedom and independence of other countries and peoples, to oppress them and plunder their wealth, and to increase their dependence on the metropolis. The monopoly bourgeoisie has worked out and set up an entire arsenal of means and weapons to implement this policy, ranging from very simple ones to atomic weapons, ideological diversion, the oil weapon and, among others, also the grain weapon, whose importance in the strategy of imperialism is considerable. The history of the postwar years has shown that in their efforts to achieve their aims, the imperialist powers are operating through nuclear blackmail, military intervention, economic pressure and in numerous cases also through hunger in order to compel countries and peoples to bend their knees when confronted with the plundering policy of the imperialist powers.

"The grain weapon," or to put it differently, the problem of food and hunger in the world has been one of the major directions of the expansionistic and plundering policy of U.S. imperialism. This policy is reflected in the great concentration of agricultural production within the United States through bitter competition, the destruction of agricultural structures in other dependent countries, and their increased dependence on the U.S. monopolies to secure their food. Senator Hubert Humphrey, an eminent politician of U.S. imperialism, already stated in 1950: "If you want other countries to be dependent on you, the best way is that they should be dependent on you for their food." This cynical view has been placed at the foundation of U.S. policy in the sector of food, agriculture and the food trade.

Reflecting the needs of the economic and political system of an imperialism which emerged strong from the war, U.S. capital invested large sums in agriculture in the immediate postwar years, mechanized it and achieved a high degree of wealth concentration in this sector in the hands of a few families. All this was achieved by sacrificing a large proportion of U.S. farmers who were ruined by the savage competition of the monopolies and agricultural big business. During the period between the end of the war and 1974, about 4.5 million American farmers were ruined and forced to capitulate to the advance of the agricultural monopolies. This policy has resulted in the fact that the Minneapolis barons have accumulated great wealth. The field is now dominated by the "five sisters" of the food trade: That is, the multinational monopolies of Cargill, Continental Grain, Louis Dreyfus, (Burg) and (Andre). As a result, 21 out of the 30 larger multinational companies in the field of agricultural produce are U.S. controlled.

The EEC has also become one of the major markets for the agricultural livestock produce of the U.S. monopolies. In 1954, the total value of agricultural produce of U.S. origin sold in Europe amounted to $1.2 billion and reached $2.7 billion in 1972.

With Britain's and Denmark's entry in the EEC, U.S. exports of foodstuffs almost doubled and reached $4.4 billion by 1973; this figure increased to $8.6 billion in 1978. Here lies also one of the main contradictions between the United States and the EEC, because this flood of agricultural produce from the United States to Europe is one of the major causes of the EEC's trade deficit with its overseas competitor. It is the broad masses of people in the EEC countries who have to pay for this deficit in various ways. The EEC farmers, particularly, are becoming the victims of the savage competition with the organization itself, as well as of the competition with the U.S. food producing monopolies. Competition with the "five sisters" who control the lion's share of the grain trade, chemical fertilizers and seeds has increased Europe's dependence on these supplies.

The Soviet social imperialists, who have placed expansion and hegemonism at the foundation of their foreign policy, are also carrying out a typical neocolonialistic policy with regard to their vassals and other countries at which they are aiming. Military blackmail and ideological and economic aggression have become the favorite weapons of the social imperialists. The Kremlin leaders have tried and are trying to use the whip of hunger wherever possible. As a result of their revisionist policy, of the capitalist transformation of the country's economy and of putting it onto the rails of war, the Soviet social imperialists have experienced subsequent failures in agriculture and have become one of the largest clients of the U.S. grain merchants. Despite this, however, they are also trying to use the grain weapon in the service of their policy, at times playing the role of broker and at other times through the so-called "socialist division of labor" and "socialist economic exploitation."

The consequences of this type of policy, carried out by the superpowers and other imperialist powers, for the peoples of these countries, as well as for the peoples of other countries where the interests of international monopoly capital are being extended, are extremely grave. The countries and peoples suffering the consequences of this policy are seeing increasingly more clearly who are the real culprits for the situation of chronic hunger, the deterioration of the soil and the ugly and unilateral development of their agriculture. Only socialism can successfully solve on time this very important problem confronting the world today, the problem of food.

BRIEFS

KOSOVO GROUP'S TOUR--A Pristina radio-television group headed by the director of Radio Pristina arrived in Tirana on 12 October. During its stay in Albania the group will perform concerts. The group was received by the director of radio-television and other cadres of this institution. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2100 GMT 12 Oct 80 AU] The SFRY Radio Pristina group successfully completed its tour in Shkoder. In honor of the group, the Shkoder People's Council Executive Committee gave a dinner which passed in a warm and fraternal atmosphere. The group left Shkoder for Kosovo on 28 October. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 28 Oct 80 AU]

PUBLICATION OF KOSOVO ANTHOLOGY--These days, the Naim Frasheri publishing house in Tirana put in circulation the "folk songs from Kosovo, the Albanians of Macedonia and Montenegro." The content of the ideas and motives, the thematic and the diversity of the genres, the beauty of songs, this volume contains, fully testify to the fact that the Albanian folk culture is one and inseparable and has its sources in history. Though this anthology contains only a part of that broad and diversified creativity of the Albanians of Kosovo, Macedonia and Montenegro, it clearly reveals and powerfully evokes the ardent patriotism and the lofty virtues which have characterized the Albanian people. [Text] [Tirana ATA in English 0920 GMT 4 Nov 80 AU]

VOTE FOR REAGAN CAUSED BY 'HATRED' FOR CARTER

AU051504 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Polls published today show that many Americans who supported Ronald Reagan and thus facilitated his convincing victory in the presidential elections decided to vote for him more because of their hatred for President Carter than because of sympathy for his Republican rival.

Thus an ABC television network poll shows that many Catholics and youths, who traditionally supported the Democratic Party, this time massively voted for the Republican candidate.

ICELAND'S FOREIGN MINISTER DEPARTS 5 NOVEMBER

AU051411 Sofia BTA in English 1330 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Sofia, 5 Nov (BTA)--The three-day official visit of Mr Olafor Johannesson, foreign minister of Iceland, ended here today.

Before his departure the guest said to a BTA reporter that his visit has assisted consolidation of friendship and cooperation between Iceland and Bulgaria. Mr Johannesson pointed out that progress has been achieved in the development of bilateral trade and cultural relations.

"I think that detente should be reawakened and strengthened and the small countries can play an important role on these issues at the forthcoming Madrid meeting. However, the great responsibility goes to the big powers", said Mr Johannesson.

BCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR COLOMBIA

AU052052 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] A delegation of the BCP Central Committee led by Mircho Spasov, chief of the BCP Central Committee Cadres, Party organizations and Missions Abroad Department, has departed for Colombia. The delegation will take part in the 13th Congress of the Colombian Communist Party.

BCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM HELD 4-5 NOVEMBER

AU051854 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] A BCP Central Committee plenum took place on 4 and 5 November at the Boyana Residence. After a report by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary, the plenum discussed some topical matters pertaining to the preparation of the 12th BCP Congress. After the debates the plenum unanimously adopted an appropriate decision.

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH UK--Sofia, 23 Oct (BTA)--A long-term general agreement for economic, industrial and trade cooperation between Bulgarian economic foreign trade organizations and the leading British firm "North Engineering Industries" was signed in Sofia today. The agreement marks a new step in the promotion of economic ties between the two countries, a specification and further deepening of the joint activity between the Bulgarian and the British firms in the sphere of mechanical engineering, metallurgy, technological installations and equipment, the electronic and electrical industry, the mining industry and the construction of projects in third countries. The general agreement was signed by Mr Georgi Pirinski, deputy minister of foreign trade and Mr Christopher Thompson, president of the firm "Northern Engineering Industries". [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1330 GMT 23 Oct 80 AU]

REAGAN VICTORY, IMPLICATIONS FOR WORLD SITUATION VIEWED

Roskot: Desire for Change

LD051810 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Jiri Roskot commentary]

[Text] The 40th United States President is the Republican Party candidate Ronald Reagan. While 24 hours ago American political analysts expected the Carter-Reagan contest to be one of the most dramatic in history the elections proved them completely wrong. Preliminary results already pointed to a landslide victory for Reagan. The general dissatisfaction with President Carter's economic policy appears to have made the American voter--if he went to the polls at all--vote for one of Carter's rivals, the Republican Reagan or the independent Anderson.

The well-known American journalist James Reston recently voiced his surprise how well President Carter was doing in the election campaign despite his poor results in the economic sphere. There is a widespread view, too, that whoever wanted to vote against Reagan cast his vote for Carter and so on and so forth. In this light most Americans who did take part in this presidential election in fact voted rather against a candidate than for a candidate.

Ronald Reagan succeeded in making the best of Jimmy Carter's weak spots particularly as regards internal problems. Carter failed with his tactics of presenting himself to the electorate and to his supporters as a strong president. He failed even though he strove very hard to stir up foreign political crises in order to be able to show a strong hand in dealing with them. He failed with his game involving the American hostages in Iran, a game played until the last hours of the campaign. Similarly President Carter failed with his policy of sabre-rattling in the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean. The desire of the American people for a change has this time brought Ronald Reagan to the White House.

The question remains what will Reagan's policies bring to the Americans themselves and to the world at large. Ronald Reagan is a well known hawk and his pre-election speeches bore him out. Particularly grave apprehensions are caused by Reagan's irresponsible approach to questions of nuclear arms limitations and the stockpiling of nuclear arms which underlines the security of the United States too. In this connection it is to be recalled that during the 4 years of Carter's presidency United States military spending has grown by almost 50 percent. Immediately after the elections ended President Carter de that up to January next year he will cooperate with Ronald Reagan very well in handing over the office. Certainly it will be useful for the United States as well as for the whole world as the ingoing Republican administration has not taken over Carter's hazardous concepts but rather showed a statesmanship based on the realities of the world today. [as heard]

Western Response

LD051342 Bratislava Domestic Service in Polish 1130 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Ivan Horsky commentary]

[Excerpt] The first response to the American election results in the capitals of Western countries is not yet known.

But it has been known for some time that Western governments--sometimes openly but usually through diplomatic channels--have been expressing dissatisfaction with the zig-zag foreign-political course of the Democratic administration and its economic policy. During the last 4 years, however, they have gotten used to it--and it was for this reason that they prefered Carter to Reagan who politically is an unknown entity to them. His preelection program does not suit them, above all the demand for still more intensive armaments and the threat that goes without it, namely that he will shelve the SALT II treaty without ratifying it. In connection with this it is interesting that Reagan has, in fact, spoken in favor of new talks with the Soviet Union on the limitation of strategic arms. He said, however, the new treaty will have to reflect more the alleged inequality [nerovnopravnost] of the United States. Whether this stance was just Reagan's maneuver in the preelection campaign designed to show his strength and noncompromising attitude we will learn only when we can see the names in his government and its program.

Reversion to Times 'Past'

LD051820 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 5 Nov 80

[U.S. correspondent Michal Stoss report]

[Excerpt] The results surprised even American specialists who, until the last moment, forecast a hard struggle. It appeared, however, that there was virtually no struggle and Reagan gained a convincing 51 percent of votes as against Carter's 41 percent.

Reagan's victory, apart from the defeat of the Democrats, has another aspect. It indicates that the powerful move of the conservative and rightist forces in the United States, supported by the unlimited financial means of American big capital, has brought ominous fruit. The world, for at least 4 years, will thus, thanks to the United States, revert to times thought to belong irrevocably to the past.

Need To Respect World 'Reality'

LD051910 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The reasons for the exceptionally high victory of the Republican candidate, Ronald Reagan, in the elections will unquestionably be a recurrent topic of foreign and U.S. commentators. Despite a certain amount of reservations and caution certain people already feel that Reagan did not win the elections on the grounds of the convincing nature of his program but because the electorate voted against Carter.

This is due, above all, to the undemocratic character of the U.S. electoral system where the chances of other candidates are curtailed to such a degree that the voter is faced with the alternative of casting his vote for a Republican or a Democrat or nobody at all. And the absence of almost 50 percent of all eligible voters from the U.S. ballot boxes testifies to the third alternative.

In the elections too, domestic affairs are decisive. And here both Reagan and Carter abounded primarily in promises.

While Reagan's claim that he would remedy things at home appeared as something new even though in actual fact his program of domestic transformations did not differ very much from Carter's, the present U.S. President has been unsuccessful simply because he repeated what he said 4 years ago, of which he had fulfilled virtually nothing.

The U.S. television company ABC said last night that most young people as well as the Catholic section of the U.S. population--in other words, voters who until now constituted the traditional Democratic backbone--had failed to vote for Carter.

In 1976 James Carter was voted president also because he received the votes of 90 percent of all black citizens of the United States. Four years later millions of Negroes simply did not vote at all.

We are naturally interested in the kind of foreign policy the United States will pursue with its new president. Reagan is one of the conservative politicians in the Republican Party. He represents the thinking of powerful right-wing and conservative groups in the United States. He made this clear on many occasions even in the election campaign when he promised a harsh foreign policy course by the White House. But it must be said that foreign policy looks different against the background of bunting and Chinese lanterns at a pre-election rally than from the president's chair in the White House.

The new U.S. president too, will have to respect the reality of the world today which, as it now appears, frequently need not have to necessarily coincide with his wishes or the power aspirations of those who have financed Reagan's election campaign. In that case Reagan would go down in history as a president who has promised Americans to cut taxes but brought the world onto an adventurous path of escalating international tension. And this is certainly not the desire of most of those who have elected Ronald Reagan as the 40th U.S. president and neither is it the desire of the world public.

RUDE PRAVO CRITICIZES BRZEZINSKI REMARKS ON 'MIDEAST NATO'

LD041044 Prague CTK in English 0826 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] Prague, 4 Nov (CTK)--Zbigniew Brzezinski, the U.S. President's national security adviser, does not miss any opportunity to contribute to worsening international tension, RUDE PRAVO said today.

Commenting on Brzezinski's speech in Denver at the end of last month the daily recalled his suggestion that a military organization similar to West European NATO should be established in the Middle East. Brzezinski's idea quite neglects the fact that the greatest part of the military line he has invented runs along the border of the Soviet Union and on the territories of its neighbours, e.g. Afghanistan, that it runs through territories thousands of kilometers far from the United Stateswhich are, on the contrary, very important for the security and vital interests of the Soviet Union, the daily said. It added that Zbigniew Brzezinski seems to make every effort to gain the reputation of the most stubborn hawk in President Carter's administration whose term of office is just ending.

NATIONAL FRONT AID TO AFGHANISTAN, ANGOLA IN 1980 REPORTED

AU051720 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 3 Nov 80 p 2

[Unsigned note in the column "Brief Information": "Solidarity Fund"]

[Text] This year specific aid from the CSSR National Front's Solidarity Fund was granted to Afghanistan, where we sent food to the tune of almost Kcs 1 million; to Angola, we sent medical equipment worth Kcs 2.5 million; and, within the framework of the literacy-promotion program, we assisted Ethiopia and Nicaragua.

MONGOLIAN OFFICIAL JAGBARAL VISITS STATE FARM IN CHEB

LD060650 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Nyamyn Jagbaral, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, who is currently visiting our country, paid a visit today to the state farm in Cheb. Accompanied by Milos Jakes, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, he had a discussion with the workers of the state farm about tasks in agricultural production and about the social development program of state farms.

HUSAK MAKES AWARDS TO WARSAW PACT ARMY GENERALS

LD050040 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, president of the republic, awarded the order of the Red Banner to Col Gen Dmitriy Yazov, commander of the Central Group of Soviet Forces in Czechoslovakia, and to the senior representative of the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states with the Czechoslovak People's Army, Col Gen Dmitriy Litovtsev, at Prague Castle today. They were awarded the high state distinction in recognition of merits in consolidating the fighting friendship between members of the Soviet Army and the Czechoslovak People's Army and intensifying ties between the Soviet and Czechoslovak people.

OBZINA OPENS CONFERENCE ON INTERIOR MINISTRY TASKS

AU051210 Prague PRACE in Czech 4 Nov 80 p 3

[Unattributed report in the column "From Home"]

[Text] Yesterday J. Obzina, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR minister of interior, opened a conference of party and service [sluzebni] functionaries of the national security corps and the Ministry of Interior's troops in Prague. The main report was delivered by Colonel J. Verner, chief of the political-educational administration of the Federal Ministry of Interior. The participants in the conference discuss in individual sections tasks ensuing from the conclusions of the 15th and 18th CPCZ Central Committee sessions for the political-educational and ideological work in the units of the ministries of interior.

KOVAROVA URGES NEW STYLE IN TRADE UNION WORK

AU051251 Prague PRACE in Czech 4 Nov 80 p 4

[Speech by Marie Kovarova, member of the Central Trade Union Council, URO, at the 10th URO plenary session, held in Prague on 28-29 October: "Old Methods of Work Will Not Do"]

[Excerpts] In Havlickuv Brod District the trade unions' role in developing the working people's initiative, in their education and in the effort for better working conditions has increased. The network of enterprise canteens has expanded and their standard has improved. However, despite considerable efforts of the district trade union council there has not been any substantial improvement in transportation of employees to their jobs. We also constantly receive or hear at membership meetings comments and complaints about the standard of trade and services. People are pointing out that there is black-market merchandise, and so forth. There are also complaints about the standard of health services--about the physicians' unsuitable behavior toward patients.

We are aware that the revolutionary trade union movement is coresponsible for the production of values in our economy that will ensure further increase of the working people's living standards. The 18th CPCZ Central Committee session rightly stressed that we must seek the most effective ways of uncovering and making use of reserves in our economy. However, trade union bodies do not always ensure that task well. So far they have also found it difficult to orient themselves in the event of conflicts in adopting the plan in enterprises. That is particularly palpably manifested when the enterprise trade union committee does not rely on the opinion and experiences of the entire work collective. That is borne out by the example of the Chotebor engineering works, where the planned production of goods and planned profit do not meet the detailed directive for the Seventh 5-Year Plan. The standpoint of the enterprise committee of the revolutionary trade union movement is identical with that of the enterprise management. The enterprise committee did not consider it its duty, however, to acquaint all working people and to discuss with them the target figures of the plan. The preparation and drawing up of the draft plan was an affair concerning only a narrow range of employees--no one solicited the work collectives' comments and suggestions.

The approach of the enterprise committees of the revolutionary trade union movement in the Chotebor engineering works but also in the Pleas enterprise or in Agrostoj Pribyslav reveals that the effectiveness of trade union work is still being reduced by formalism and routine.

For the district trade union council and the district trade union committees it follows from that the unambiguous conclusion that the trade unions' share in the economic sphere could be even greater if we asserted more effectively our party's strategic line aimed at better quality, higher standard of managerial work, thrift, better utilization of raw materials, more rapid scientific-technical development and utilization of all reserves existing in enterprises. That requires an improvement of the district trade union council's and the district trade union committees' managerial work directed toward primary organizations and the aktiv of functionaries.

The method of work applied heretofore cannot assert itself. It is necessary to seek new, more effective forms and approaches toward the working people by cultivating personal contacts in primary organizations and explaining to members directly in the trade union sections the stipulated tasks and enlisting them for their concrete fulfillment. The time has passed when a trade union functionary could afford to go to a membership meeting of a primary organization and merely read a speech prepared beforehand on tasks in trade union work.

LENART ATTENDS TIMBER MANAGEMENT MEETING IN BRATISLAVA

LD061112 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0830 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] More effective utilization of timber was discussed yesterday in Bratislava by leading managerial, scientific and research workers. Present at the meeting was Jozef Lenart, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, and other personalities. The participants in the meeting stressed the necessity of intensifying forest management and paid attention also to the problems of a broader application of progressive technological equipment and questions of supplier-consumer relations and the rational utilization of secondary sources of timber.

KEMPNY CHAIRS, HAMAN ADDRESSES INDUSTRY SECRETARIES CONFERENCE

LD060050 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Following the deliberations of the national economy commission of the CPCZ Central Committee, a statewide conference of secretaries for industry of regional committees and city committees of the party in Prague and Bratislava was held in Prague today under the chairmanship of Josef Kempny, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

Topical questions of implementation of the current economic policy were the subject of the speech by Josef Haman, secretary of the party Central Committee. He recalled that at the present time considerable attention is to be paid to supplying the national economy and the population with fuels and energy, to insuring smooth and trouble-free transportation, especially in winter, to a good husbanding of metals and insuring supplies for the home market and for export.

The discussion concentrated on exchanging findings and experiences based on party work in fulfilling tasks of economic policy, and on the development of working initiatives in individual regions in honor of the 17th congress and for the fulfillment of the conclusions of the 18th session of the CPCZ Central Committee.

CORRECTION TO TRIBUNA COMPARISON OF CSSR, POLISH EVENTS

The following correction to the item entitled "TRIBUNA Compares Polish Situation to That of CSSR in 1968-69," published in the 27 October Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT on page D 4, is supplied from the correction published in Prague TRIBUNA No 44 of 29 October:

On page D 7, the first paragraph, the third sentence, substitute the figure "DM1 million" for "DM1 billion," making the sentence read: "As reported by the Western communications media, for instance, the Bavarian Hans Seidel Foundation, which is subsidized by F.J. Strauss' Christian Social Union, has sent the inimically thinking circles in Poland the sum of about DM1 million."

BRIEFS

GDR CONSUL GENERAL--Josef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, received Consul-General of the GDR (Franz Pokizer) in Bratislava today in connection with the commencement of his tour of duty. In a cordial talk he briefed the consul-general about the success of socialist construction as well as the implementation of the program of the 15th congress in Slovakia. Later the same day Comrade (Franz Pokizer) was received by Slovak Premier Peter Colotka, and Viliam Salgovic, chairman of the Slovak National Council. [Text] [Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 28 Oct 80 LD]

APN DIRECTOR DEPARTS--Jan Fojtik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today received the director of the NOVOSTI NEWS AGENCY in Czechoslovakia, Svyatoslav Molchanov, in connection with the termination of his stay in our country, and Andrey Shamshin, in connection with the inauguration of his duties in this office. Speaking in the name of the party's Central Committee, Comrade Fojtik thanked Svyatoslav Molchanov for his long years of promoting and consolidating Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship especially in the sphere of propaganda. As taken of recognition of this deserving work he presented him with the Klement Gottwald Memorial Plaque. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 21 Oct 80 LD]

VISITING MALTESE MINISTER--CSSR Deputy Premier M. Lucan received on 21 October in Prague A. Barbara, minister of labor, welfare and culture of the Republic of Malta. They discussed questions concerning the development of cooperation between the two countries, especially in the cultural sphere. The reception was attended by M. Klusak, Czech minister of culture. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 22 Oct 80 p 2 AU]

CZECH FIELD WORK--By 19 October late potatoes were harvested from 84.9 percent of the area under cultivation in the Czech Socialist Republic; sugar beets from 32.4 percent; winter wheat was sown on 69.3 percent and plowing carried out on 56.3 percent. [Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 22 Oct 80 p 1 AU]

KAEUBLER VIEWS U.S. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION RESULTS

DW051236 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1005 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Telephone report by Washington correspondent Horst Kaeubler]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, the outcome of the American presidential election ended with bad news for President Carter. From the moment votes began to be counted it was clear that the 40th U.S. President would be Ronald Reagan, the candidate of the Republican Party. Even political insiders did not expect the former governor of California, who has sought the presidency since 1968, to have such a mandate from the American electorate.

Carter's foreign policy was a catastrophe. One cannot charge Reagan with military adventurousness, as Carter did, if one has blocked the ratification of SALT II oneself, and if one has pursued a policy of military adventures.

The economic and social policies of the Carter administration have led the country into permanent crisis. Some 7 million Americans are jobless; trade unions even cite 10 to 12 million. It is not a coincidence that Carter did not win one single industrial state such as Ohio, Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana or New Jersey. The big automobile plants lie idle as well as foundries and other production centers. In Flint, a large industrial center in Michigan, there is an unemployment rate of 24 percent. Inflation has reached one of the highest postwar rates. The annual price increase varies between the 12 and 18 percent. The real income of an average American family has dropped 7.4 percent in the 4 years of the Carter administration--a clear sign of how much social insecurity has replaced the once much-praised American way of life.

The outcome of these presidential elections will (?create) many problems for the United States, as was indicated by the outcome of the U.S. congressional elections. The rightist bloc, supported by massive amounts of election money coming from the cashboxes of powerful trust groups, has led a massive campaign in order to increase the influence of rightist conservative forces being brought to bear on the U.S. Congress. The election results show that they succeeded in ousting such well-known liberal senators as McGovern, Birch Bayh, Gary Hart and certainly also some others.

Further Report

LD052120 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Here is a telephone report from Horst Kaeubler in Washington on Ronald Reagan's landslide victory:

Now that the final result of the U.S. presidential elections is known, people in Washington are beginning to look into the reasons why the Republican presidential candidate, Ronald Reagan, won such a massive number of votes compared to President Carter. As soon as Carter's overwhelming election defeat became apparent in the large industrial states on the East Coast, in the Midwest and in the once solid Democratic Party base in the southern states with their large number of Afro-American voters, and right through to the Pacific, there was agreement among many observers of this election that it must be taken as a protest vote against 4 years of an administration which led the United States from one crisis to another.

When Carter moved into the White House 4 years ago a devastating Vietnam war, the Watergate scandal and an unprecedented (?loss) of confidence internationally had precipitated the United States into the biggest crisis in morale since World War II. Those groups who poured huge sums of money into that election campaign charged Carter with the mission of leading the United States out of a defensive position. Carter made election promises: He would help America regain its former international prestige, he would make unemployment and inflation in the United States a thing of the past, he would restore Americans' confidence in the future, make them dream again of a country of unlimited possibilities.

Reagan, the [former] governor of California, the Republican candidate, had sufficient points of attack to gain a leading position in an election process which is still controlled by the bourgeois two-party system. For many American voters Carter's foreign policy, which tottered from one crisis to another and which carried with it the risks of a totally unpredictable orientation, which impaired the United States' international standing, was a catastrophe. But the decisive element which caused millions of voters to turn away from Carter was the chaotic economic policy.

Disappointment over unfulfilled promises, over the country's lack of leadership, over the crisis of confidence in the administration also influenced the results of the elections for the U.S. Congress, the governorships and local government.

The New York TIMES writes in an editorial that the newly elected president would be well advised to ask himself why an electorate which wants stability no longer puts its trust in Carter. The reasons for this, the paper writes, should influence the future course of the new administration.

HONECKER MEETS WITH SOVIET AMBASSADOR ABRASIMOV

LD051608 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1550 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Berlin, 5 Nov (ADN)--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, today received Petr Abrasimov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR ambassador to the GDR.

During the meeting, which took place in a friendly and cordial atmosphere, topical questions of mutual interest were discussed.

FISCHER, CSSR'S CHNOUPEK HOLD TALKS IN KARL-MARX-STADT

LD052304 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1735 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Karl-Marx-Stadt, 5 Nov (ADN)--Oskar Fischer and Bohuslav Chnoupek, GDR and CSSR foreign ministers, held a comprehensive exchange of views here on cooperation between the GDR and the CSSR and on topical international problems yesterday and today.

During the working meeting it was noted once again with great satisfaction that the fraternal relations between the GDR and the CSSR were developing in a stable way and successfully in all spheres in full accord with the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance of 3 October 1977.

Oskar Fischer and Bohuslav Chnoupek emphasized that the decisive and mobilizing force for this was the common Marxist-Leninist ideology and the proven fighting community of the SED and the CPCZ.

They drew attention to the great importance of the regular meetings between Erich Honecker and Gustav Husak for the further shaping of the developed socialist society in both states as well as for the coordination of action in international politics. They expressed the joint view that the communities of interest of the socialist development in both countries offered good opportunities to further deepen the all-round cooperation.

The ministers stressed the common will of the GDR and the CSSR to contribute effectively toward the strengthening of the fraternal alliance with the USSR and the other states of the socialist community through the ceaseless development of their relations. They see in this a considerable guarantee for the successful struggle for the safeguarding of peace and the continuation of the process of detente.

During the discussion of joint steps in international politics, Oskar Fischer and Bohuslav Chnoupek proceeded from the assessment of the present international situation which was made at the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee in May 1980 in Warsaw. They briefed each other on the activities in their states toward the implementation of the constructive proposals contained in the Warsaw declaration and in the communique on the latest foreign ministers' meeting.

They welcomed the talks between the USSR and the United States in Geneva on the limitation of missile weapons in Europe and supported the USSR's stand to discuss this problem at the same time and in organic connection with the U.S. nuclear arms on advanced sites in Europe.

The ministers emphasized that the GDR and the CSSR, at the Madrid meeting of CSCE participating states, will work consistently for agreements on further steps toward the strengthening of security and cooperation on the European Continent. Both sides see a special concern of this meeting in the treatment of the military aspects of European security and in the adoption of a decision on the convening of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

STOPH MEETS WITH SRV'S VICE PREMIER VO NGUYEN GIAP

LD052335 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1547 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Berlin, 5 Nov (ADN)--Questions of the development of bilateral relations as well as international problems of mutual interest were in the focus of a meeting between GDR Premier Willi Stoph and Vietnamese Deputy Premier Vo Nguyen Giap in Berlin on Wednesday. The Vietnamese guest spoke about the situation and progress in his country and in this connection paid tribute to the GDR's solidarity and support given to the Vietnamese people over the years.

Willi Stoph explained the political and economic development of the GDR and assured his Vietnamese discussion partner of the continuation of the GDR's solidarity and help in the building of socialism and in the struggle waged by Vietnam against all machinations of imperialism and hegemonism. GDR Deputy Premier Weiss gave a luncheon on Wednesday in honor of Vo Nguyen Giap.

SED OFFICIAL OPTIMISTIC ON FUTURE OF TRADE WITH FRG

LD051846 Hamburg DPA in German 1639 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Dusseldorf, 5 Nov (DPA)--Erich Mueller, member of the SED Central Committee and director-general of the Leuna works, voiced optimism about the development of economic relations between the two German states. In an interview with the periodical WIRTSCHAFTSWOCHE, which is published in Dusseldorf, Mueller said he saw no indication which could give rise to apprehension that trade with the Federal Republic, which was mutually advantageous was stagnating in any way. It was a fundamental tenet of the GDR economy, the state and government that they should do good business with one another for mutual benefit.

At the moment, according to Mueller, negotiations were in progress on several investment projects--among others with the Salzgitter concern. That enterprise confirmed to DPA that such talks were being held. The enterprise is at present carrying out two works projects for a total of 70 million marks [not further specified]. These projects involved two slag dressing plants, one at Bad Lausick (Leipzig area) and another one for the steelworks in Brandenburg.

FURTHER ON BEIL COMMENTS ON TRADE WITH AUSTRIA

AU051741 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 5 Nov 80 p 10

[Unattributed report: "East Berlin To Decide on Voest Project Only Next Spring"]

[Summary] Although GDR state and party chief Honecker, during his official visit to Austria 10-12 November, will also visit the Voest-Alpine steel corporation in Linz, the decision on whether this company will supply a steel converter plant for the Eisenhuettenstadt combine will only be made next spring. This was stated by GDR State Secretary Gerhard Beil, GDR deputy foreign trade minister, before Austrian journalists in Berlin. According to Beil, the 1.5 billion schilling project is also the subject of negotiations with the Nippon steel corporation and with a French company.

"Nevertheless, the GDR displays interest in privileged economic relations with Austria. What Beil conceives as privileged relations is early preferential information of the GDR by Austria, and vice versa, about any planned business projects. Within the framework of GDR State Council Chairman Honecker's visit to Vienna, the signing of a 10-year trade and payments agreement, an agreement on patent rights and an aviation agreement is planned." In addition to the 5-year extension of a contract with the Vereinigte Edelstahlwerke (VEW) refined steel corporation, the GDR is considering a similar agreement with the Voest-Alpine steel corporation, Beil said, adding that under this agreement the volume of Voest-Alpine deliveries is to be doubled.

TRAINING OF AFRICAN, ASIAN, LATIN AMERICAN CADRES NOTED

AU060924 East Berlin DER MORGEN in German 4 Nov 80 p 7

["Training and Advanced Training Is Active Aid to Developing Countries"]

[Excerpts] What is being done in our republic for the training and advanced training of cadres from young national states?

Since 1970 some 30,000 (last year alone 9,000) young people from developing countries underwent professional training or advanced training in our country. It mostly concerned, and still does, the fields of agricultural machinery, plant and animal production, health services, construction, finance and business management.

During the same period, some 10,000 citizens from these countries graduated from colleges or professional schools in our republic. There were 2,650 such graduates in 1979. The main areas of studies are technology, natural sciences, medicine, pedagogics, agriculture, cooperative management and business management. The Leipzig Herder Institute, where the guests are acquainted with the German language, is doing particularly valuable work.

Local cadres are also being trained with GDR assistance in the developing countries. More than 650 economic projects have been completed by the GDR in these countries since 1970. The required labor was initiated and trained on the spot. Thus some 55,000 citizens from developing countries received their professional qualifications in the 1970-79 period.

Some 15,000 GDR specialists (technicians, agricultural experts, physicians, teachers and other experts) have been employed in young national states since 1970. They all did both practical work and functioned as teachers.

DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER REVIEWS MILITARY INNOVATORS' FAIR

AU060918 East Berlin NATIONAL-ZEITUNG in German 4 Nov 80 p 2

[ADN Berlin interview with GDR Deputy Minister of National Defense Col Gen Werner Fleissner: "The Innovators in Uniform Are Coming With Top Exhibits to the Fair of the Masters of Tomorrow"--date not given]

[Summary] Berlin, (ADN)--"The innovators of the National People's Army [NVA], the Border Troops and the GDR Civil Defense are represented with significant military exhibits at the 23d Leipzig Fair of the Masters of Tomorrow. This is what Col Gen Werner Fleissner, deputy minister of national defense, told ADN.

"Some exhibits were developed in cooperation with rationalizers and inventors of the Soviet 'regiment nearby.' These innovations help to enhance fighting strength and combat readiness, to intensify combat training, to improve the exploitation, maintenance and servicing of technical equipment and arms, and to economize material and financial means." The exhibits are the finest of a total of 16,000 innovations. "Proof of an investive spirit, for example, is a hydraulic trainer for special treatment of armored vehicles. With it the costs of training on the real technical equipment are saved." "Colonel General Fleissner said that most proposals in the NVA serve to immediately enhance fighting strength and combat readiness, and some 15 percent of these also yield material savings in addition to the military benefits.

"'Of the some 10^3 proposals in 1958, most involved simple training models or devices for facilitating work in the workshops. Today the innovators in the collectives particularly deal with perfecting and modetnizing training facilities, classrooms and studying facilities; with creating educational aids and simulators; with rationalizing exploitation of troop exercise grounds, technical combat equipment for training purposes and training times, as well as with saving spare parts, imported products, power, raw materials, fuel and lubricants,' Werner Fleissner stated.

"This balance sheet also includes the close cooperation with rationalizers and inventors of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany."

BRIEFS

AID TO AFRICA--Since 1976 the GDR has delivered more than 12,000 W-50 trucks to Angola, Mozambique and Ethiopia. At the same time training centers and workshops were set up in these countries for the training of indigenous skilled personnel. FDJ brigades extend great support in the operation of these vehicles under tropical conditions. [Text] [East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1849 GMT 19 Oct 80 DW]

TRADE MEETING IN CYPRUS--Nicosia, 5 Nov (ADN)--The first meeting of the mixed commission on the trade agreement between the governments of the GDR and the Republic of Cyprus ended in Nicosia on Wednesday with the signing of a final protocol. The delegations were led by the general director in the GDR Foreign Trade Ministry, Jochen Steyer, and by the director general in the Ministry for Commerce and Industry of the Republic of Cyprus, Alekos Koupparis. They discussed the further development of trade as well as the economic cooperation between the GDR and the Republic of Cyprus. It was further agreed to expand economic, industrial and scientific-technological cooperation. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1851 GMT 15 Nov 80 LD]

ERFURT CHEMICAL COMBINE PLANT--The chemical combine construction plant at Erfurt-(Rudisleben) is currently expanding because chemical installations from Erfurt are in great demand as export goods of the GDR national economy. A new complex of halls is under construction which is as big as two soccer fields. The party organizations of the chemical combine and the construction and assembly combine in Erfurt have jointly set themselves the goal of reducing construction time by 4 months. [East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1835 GMT 3 Nov 80 DW]

MEDIA EVALUATE U.S. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION RESULTS

Foreign Reaction Cited

LD051759 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Although it has not been officially announced as yet that Reagan has won the election, several foreign governments have already congratulated the Republican politician. All the telegrams arriving from the NATO countries have expressed the conviction that the alliance relationship will continue and bilateral relations will strengthen. First reactions by foreign politicians vary in tone: Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Indian head of government, for example, said that for her country there was no difference between Carter and Reagan. One of the men close to the French president, Poniatowski, stressed at the same time that in his view, the international equilibrium which was upset during Carter's presidency will be restored by Reagan. On the other hand, Western European socialist and social democratic politicians have expressed greater restraint, stressing that Reagan will have to be judged by his policies. In China the official news agency has issued a communique stating that during Carter's presidency the internal and external position of the United States deteriorated and that led the Americans to vote for Reagan.

No 'Fundamental' Change

LD052000 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Istvan Kulcsar report from New York]

[Text] Sweeping Republican victory. Political landslide. The failure of the opinion polls. Ever since dawn, these words have been repeated time and again by the commentators and one has to agree with them. However, let us look at the figures. According to the almost final data, Reagan received more than 42 million votes, about 51 percent of all the votes cast. Jimmy Carter received not quite 34 million votes, 41 percent of all the votes cast. The so-called independent candidate was favored by 5.5 million citizens, 7 percent of those who voted. The Republicans gained 20 seats in the completely reelected House of Representatives; even so, they are still in the minority. In the Senate, however, where a third of the seats were up for reelection, the Republicans gained the majority, for the first time since the 1950's. Characteristically, the most liberal Democratic senators were not reelected, among them McGovern, who was the champion of the anti-Vietnam war struggle in the Senate; Bayh, who put forward a bill aiming at giving women equal rights; as well as Church, who as chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee fought for the ratification of SALT II.

Without analyzing it in depth, it is clear that the election result reflects the fact that the majority of Americans were dissatisfied with Jimmy Carter's policies and wanted a change. Naturally, the internal political and economic factors played the major part in determining the way people voted. The rate of inflation, which is almost unique in the history of the United States, and the increase in unemployment, together with the deepening crisis of the big cities in general and the drop in the standard of living, were primarily responsible for moving the electors not so much to vote for Reagan but rather to vote against Carter. This is shown by the fact that the industrial workers, the trade unionists, the inhabitants of the black ghettos in the cities, these traditional Democratic voters, now in large part deserted Carter.

It cannot, however, be denied that the voting also reflects a certain general shift to the right in the sphere of foreign politics as well. The counterattack by the opponents of detente, which has been underway for some time, could not remain without any effect. The stories about Soviet military superiority, about U.S. weakness, and the wild agitation carried out on the pretext of the Soviet presence in Afghanistan, have had their effect. Thus, the public wanted to see some consistency and not even his adherents could claim that Jimmy Carter was consistent.

He had promised to reduce the arms race and military expenditure but increased military expenditure by a larger amount than any of his predecessors in peacetime. He signed the SALT II treaty and then did less than he could have done for its ratification. The election result was also influenced by the ambiguity shown by Carter in his treatment of the Iranian hostage affair and, according to some, also the Middle East.

American political observers are almost unanimous in that the Reagan foreign policy will not be fundamentally different in its main thrust from that of Carter. The confidence of the majority of the electors turned to the Republican candidate at the stage when Reagan succeeded in convincing them that he was not a warlike hawk, as depicted by Carter. In other words, Ronald Reagan's mandate is not for a complete revival of the cold war and he is clear about this.

ESTI HIRLAP Comment

LD051838 Budapest MTI in English 1716 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Budapest, 5 Nov (MTI)--"The correctness of the ABC was once again justified, this time at the American presidential elections. A peculiar political alphabetical slogan was victorious...namely 'anybody but Carter' [word indistinct] It would be easy to make fun of the loser but the truth is that the inhabitant of the White House had to work hard for the failure...", writes the Wednesday issue of the Budapest paper ESTI HIRLAP, appearing every afternoon, in an article commenting on the outcome of the American presidential elections.

In the following the Budapest paper points out: "The incalculableness and inconsistency of Carter has become almost like a proverb. He did not make the disposition of the world pleasant in connection with the SALT II interlude and his behaviour in connection with the Iranian hostage drama. The Carter period queried one after another the international norms, the achievements of reducing tension, jointly developed in the first half of the 1970s. Obviously all this was not the activity of one man only, even if he did hold such an important office as the president of the United States. The conscious effort of influential circles was in the background, but the personal embodiment of the process naturally was the politician who represented this at the highest level."

ESTI HIRLAP notes in connection with the election victory of Ronald Reagan that every sort of detailed and thorough analysis would be premature.

"It is a fact that Reagan tried to overtake his rival from the right in nearly every case during the election preliminaries. But a campaign situation is a different matter than if someone sits in the presidential oval office, at arm's reach from the 'hotline', and the red telephone connecting him to the atomic war machinery. Much depends on when and how the new and old advisors, supporters of the new president recognize, and get to understand that although the United States of America plays an exceptional role in the world, the world is not the United States. The Washington changes are essential for America. They have a significant place in the international relations as well, but at the same time the hard realities of the international situation have repercussion for the United STates too."

"If we take stock only on the basis of the electoral campaign--and for the most part we heard and read only these in the past weeks--the picture would be frightening. But let us quote Bismarck, who we can call with contemporary American wording a famous politologist, who said: Men talk big on three occasions--after the hunt, before love and during elections. We hardly have exact information concerning the first two, but the third definition suits the American elections as well...But let us return to the ABC, which does not this time mean the 'anybody but Carter' ABC; rather that the ABC is the point of origin of everything:

The world has to be accepted in its realities; because this November week is notable not only because of the day of the American presidential election, but of another anniversary on the day after tomorrow [words indistinct] one which, to everyone's knowledge, will be celebrated in the capital of another big country...", points out the Budapest paper in conclusion.

No Foreign Policy Shift

LD052050 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Pal Ipper report from New York]

[Excerpt] Jimmy Carter clearly lost the trust of the vast majority of the American people. Neither his internal nor his external policies were approved. It was probably thought that he had tried to lead that vast and strong country in an amateurish manner.

The sweeping victory of Ronald Reagan and of the Republicans is clearly the result of a shift to the right in the mood of the American public. This, however, does not necessarily mean a shift to the right in the sphere of foreign policy. As the first evaluations say, there is little to the right of Carter's, and particularly of Brzezinski's foreign policies.

Reagan's victory reflects primarily the internal political demand for acceptable measures in the sphere of economic policy, particularly steps against inflation and the growing unemployment. At any rate, we must take into consideration that all the experts here tell us Europeans that we must not believe what Carter said about Reagan--namely that he is for war.

KADAR, LEADERS ATTEND SOVIET ANNIVERSARY RECEPTION

LD060018 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] The Soviet ambassador in Budapest, Vladimir Pavlov, gave a reception on the occasion of the 63rd anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The reception was attended by Janos Kadar, Pal Losonczi and Gyorgy Lazar. Also present were the members of the party Politburo, as well as several members of the Central Committee, the Presidential Council and the government, and many other leading personalities of social life. Many heads and members of diplomatic missions were also present.

1981 TRADE, PAYMENTS PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH ALBANIA

LD061142 Budapest MTI in English 1013 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Budapest, November 5 (MTI)--Hungarian Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Janos Vas and his Albanian counterpart Muzafer Ahmati signed on Wednesday in Budapest the 1981 Hungarian-Albanian trade and payments protocol. Under the accord Hungary will continue to buy brass fittings, tannic acid, tobacco, handmade Persian rugs, wickerware, glass and pottery from Albania. Albania imports from Hungary food industrial machines, machine tools, instruments, aluminiumware, medicines and textile goods.

Jani Polena, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Albanian embassy in Budapest, was also present at the signing ceremony.

Hungarian Foreign Trade Minister Peter Veress received Muzafer Ahmati.

BRIEFS

MINISTER BACK FROM USSR--Mrs Janos Keseru, minister of light industry, who at the head of a delegation participated in the festive opening of Hungarian economic days in Ashkhabad, returned from the Soviet Union yesterday. The minister had talks with political and economic leaders of Turkmenistan on possibilities for expanding technical-economic cooperation. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 31 Oct 80 p 8 AU]

REAGAN VICTORY, DOMESTIC, FOREIGN POLICIES EXAMINED

Foreign Policies 'Arouse Concern'

LD051442 Warsaw PAP in English 1410 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Correspondent Stanislaw Glabinski report--"The Reagan Puzzle"]

[Text] Washington, 5 Nov (PAP)--The Republican Party emerged as the clear winner in the presidential elections yesterday which proves the United States is facing a conservative surge at present.

The change in the political philosophy of the new administration is bound to affect the country's home policy in the first place. The federal administration will dramatically curb its share in solving problems which face American society. A bigger say in matters of economic policy will be given to big industry and private business circles, while social matters will be left to local, state and federal self-government to deal with.

The federal administration will moreover seek to reduce or liquidate the state budget deficit by cutting federal expenditure, a measure believed to be a sure-cure remedy for inflation.

The public opinion in the states and worldwide is going to watch, and with a shade of concern, the future administration's foreign policy. Though the election campaign indicated American people's apprehension of the policy of confrontation and the arms race and thus pushed Reagan's stand towards the centre, it is beyond doubt that the Republican administration's foreign policy will be conservative but moderately so.

At the same time, the Reagan administration is bound to be more pragmatic than Carter's was.

What arouses most concern is the fact that Reagan's programme rejects the SALT II accord while promising negotiations on SALT III, a declaration which gives no hints on how Reagan and his aides figure it all out.

Another reason for concern are the promises to boost the country's armaments budget.

Hope for Foreign Policy "Continuity'

LD052300 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Aleksander Voydt commentary]

[Text] For many observers Reagan's victory was surprising although not as decisive as it may appear from the number of electoral votes obtained. According to still incomplete results, Reagan has received 474 electoral votes and Carter only 58. In this scale it is an eightfold preponderance. However, the matter looks differently when we count the popular votes. In fact Reagan received over 42 million votes and Carter nearly 34 million. This means that he received 41 percent of the votes and Reagan 51.

In a system under which the election of a president is decided not by the votes of individual voters but by electors, the slightest majority of votes in any state for a candidate may mean that the state will produce only electors supporting him. Thus for instance in the state of Alabama Reagan's majority amounted to only 12,000 votes and in Mississippi to 6,000.

In addition it is worth mentioning that the turnout in these elections was unusually low, the lowest for 32 years, and amounted to less than 53 percent. This means that Reagan had the support of only one quarter of the electorate. This is today the basis of many reflections.

These are mainly focused around the problems whether the outcome constitutes support for Reagan's theses and personality or whether the voters voted against Carter. The president in office has obviously great advantages over his rival. But his position is [word indistinct]. He cannot promise that he will resolve certain matters in a perfect way. He has to prove during his term that he has chosen a correct policy and that he is capable of implementing it. Presumably the voters have decided that Carter failed them, that he weakened the prestige of the country, that he was unable to check the growing unemployment and inflation, the economic decline. There had been no approval of the foreign policy of the current president either. Many Americans criticized it for lack of consistency and unexpected acrobatics.

Consequently the Americans have decided to give a chance to another candidate, that is to Reagan. Does this mean that they have expressed their approval for all the slogans voiced by him? It is difficult to say. It is equally difficult to say at this moment what will be the practical activity of the 40th U.S. President. Like all his predecessors, he has been elected to guard and realize American interests. But what road will he choose? It is not always possible to rely on earlier statements made during the heated election campaign. For instance, Reagan announced increased armaments and a policy from the position of strength but spoke at the same time about the need to preserve peace. It emerges from the reports of our New York correspondent that there is pressure on Reagan, who represents conservative trends and big business interests, to compel him to adopt a position nearer the center. In any case there will be a quest for a new road at least in some spheres of policy.

We must bear in mind, however, that for years relations with the Soviet Union enjoy priority in American policy, that the Republicans--maybe because in view of their anti-communism nobody can suspect them of yielding to liberal influence--emerged as partners in the East-West dialogue and even conducted a policy of detente. Anyway, foreign policy must have a continuity of contacts. And this will no doubt find its expression in the future relations between the United States and Eastern Europe, including Poland. How the new president will act in a situation where not words but only deeds count. How he will act in the complex economic matters and the no less difficult international situation, we will not find out before mid-January when he will take office.

LE FIGARO ON WHAT WEST CAN DO TO 'HELP' POLAND

LD051533 Paris LE FIGARO in French 4 Nov 80 p 3

[Bernard Margueritte Warsaw dispatch: "Poland Wants To Preserve Its 'Privileged Links' With the West"]

[Text] It is a pity as far as President Carter is concerned that the Poles cannot participate in American elections, since his chances would increase considerably if they did. In fact, a very large majority of the population here ardently hopes for the President's victory both because it approves of his policy and because it has misgivings about the consequences for it of a victory for Ronald Reagan. There are three reasons for this "massive vote" by the Polish people:

First, the fact that they are pleased with President Carter's policy toward the East--if Jimmy Carter's policy has been successful in any way it was certainly in the sphere of his relations with East Europe. In Poland it has, in fact, been approved of both by the democratic opposition because of the campaign in support of human rights (and the many invitations extended to Polish intellectuals to visit the United States) and also by the authorities because of--among other things--the very considerable economic aid received. Obviously the fact that two personalities of Polish origin--Brzezinski and Muskie--are among the President's entourage has also helped.

Second, concern about the prospects of a political vacuum in the United States--the Poles are convinced that in the event of Ronald Reagan's victory, a kind of political vacuum would prevail until he assumes office in January. [paragraph continues]

That could well prove very dangerous for them since they think that if anyone were planning to suddenly intervene in the country's affairs such a situation would create favorable circumstances for such an intervention for it would reduce the West's ability to take countermeasures whereas in the event of President Carter's victory, continuity would be ensured.

And, third, fear of any repercussions in the Soviet Union of Mr Reagan's victory. It is feared here that if the Republicans were to win the Soviets could reach the conclusion that it was all over with SALT II agreements and even with detente as a whole. Would they not also reach the conclusion, it is being asked in Warsaw, that they have no longer much to lose as far as their relations with the West are concerned? Under the circumstances, would they not be more inclined, if they felt that this was necessary, to decide to intervene in Poland at an opportune moment?

Strengthen Prestige

Be that as it may, this concern confirms the fact that the Polish people greatly care about what the West can or cannot do to help them to deal with a difficult situation. The interest with which Lord Carrington was received in Warsaw shows that Polish official circles believe that this kind of visit and the preservation of personal relations with Western leaders strengthen the position and prestige of the new team and increase its chances of carrying through its renewal and democratization policy.

What else can Western countries do? Should they, after all, "help Poland?" Obviously, everything depends on your concept of East-West relations. From the Western viewpoint, it can certainly be admitted, with a degree of cynicism often present in political calculations, that troubles in Poland are an excellent thing since they weaken the communist bloc and that a Soviet intervention would be even better because it would disorganize the socialist community for a long time to come, strike a fatal blow against Soviet prestige and bring to naught the Kremlin's thesis of the "divisibility of detente," which is apparently to be limited to Europe, a thesis which was put forward after Afghanistan. According to this concept, there would be every reason to feel pleased with any intervention since it would strike the final blow against an illusory detente which has blunted Western societies' vigilance.

However, if it is acknowledged that Poland's stability is indispensable for a rapprochement among European peoples, that together with France, Poland constitutes a cornerstone for security and balance on our continent and that it is of essential importance to preserve a detente some consequences of which have now become apparent precisely in Poland, then it would seem that the West has three main means at its disposal to act in support of this country:

First--by showing the Soviets what they have to gain from the preservation of detente--one of the most effective ways of restraining the Soviets on a path leading toward the irrevocable is to remind them of the advantages which they can continue to hope to derive from detente, despite any temporary difficulties, whether in the light of the Madrid conference or of progress in the sphere of disarmament in connection with the SALT II agreement, the Vienna and Geneva conferences or some future conference on military disarmament. It is a matter of importance again to explain these prospects to the Kremlin leaders

Second--by making clear to them what they would lose if they were to intervene in Poland--conversely, it would seem of fundamental importance frankly to let the Soviets know that even though people in the West are no more prepared to die for Gdansk now than they were prepared to die for that city when it was called Danzig, this time they would nonetheless agree to write an intervention against Poland down to profits and losses and that, on the contrary, such an intervention would have serious and lasting consequences for the West's relations with Moscow, indeed in all spheres.

And, third--by giving Poland economic aid immediately since the renewal and democratization policy will certainly collapse if nothing is done to help this country to survive economically.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY has admitted that even though it is difficult to buy sugar (although it has been rationed), oil, butter and bacon in Warsaw stores, the situation is even more serious in provincial cities where "there has been a shortage of butter for months." The author of the article adds: "In 6 weeks winter will come, a winter during which we will recall with emotion all the winters of the century!" Prof Bobrowski admitted in the same newspaper that the inflation rate is now closer to 20 percent than 10 percent. Another well-known economist--Mr Pluta--expresses the view in SZTANDAR MOLDYCH that Poland will be unable to cope unless it is granted a 5-year moratorium with respect to its debts. Could Western countries not make the first move and, among other measures, grant Poland such a moratorium? This country's survival and, obviously, its chances to continue its liberalization experiment are at stake.

Such a policy would certainly be neither altruistic nor philanthropic. While helping Poland to overcome its difficulties, might it not be that the West would simultaneously be trying to preserve to everyone's advantage a certain concept of Europe and democracy and maybe even the future of security on our continent?

COOPERATION TALKS WITH NORWAY HELD IN WARSAW

LD060042 Warsaw PAP in English 2005 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Nov (PAP)--Polish-Norwegian talks resulting in an agreement on a programme for the Polish-Norwegian cultural and scientific cooperation between 1981 and 1983 were held at the Foreign Ministry here. Discussed were a number of issues of the current state and the prospects for expanding this cooperation, especially in the area of contacts in science and research works. The programme signed today provides for a number of concrete ventures to broaden this collaboration.

Aase Danielsen, head of the Norwegian delegation, was received by Marian Dmochowski, deputy foreign minister. Present was also Olav Moltke-Hansen, ambassador of the Kingdom of Norway to Poland.

WARSAW VOIVODSHIP COURT REGISTERS 20 NEW UNIONS

LD051516 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] The Warsaw Voivodship Court has registered 20 new trade unions. In recent days the rights of legal entity were granted to: the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union [NSZZ] of Textile Workers' Wspolpraca [Cooperation] at the (Wiksona) textile factory; the NSZZ Celuloza at the Marchlewski paper and pulp works in Wloclawek; the NSZZ of Veterinary Workers, with headquarters in Warsaw; and the NSZZ of Fire Service Workers.

MARITIME WORKERS DECIDE TO FORM SEAMEN'S UNION

LD051424 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Gdansk, 5 Nov (PAP)--Representatives of crews working for the Polish merchant ship-owning enterprises, maritime fisheries and the higher maritime school in Gdynia, have decided to form a seamen's and fishermen's trade union and have elected a provisional founding committee. The committee will meet again 7 November. Another meeting will be held 11 November to discuss a draft statute and action program.

CONSTRUCTION WORKERS' UNION SIGNS AGREEMENT WITH MINISTRY

LD061110 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] In Warsaw yesterday, the newly elected Secretariat of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union of the Construction and Housing Cooperative Workers met with leading officials of the Ministry of Construction and Construction Materials Industry.

They initialled an agreement on implementing decisions adopted at the union's congress dealing with wage raises, establishing supplements, terminating collective agreements, and introducing new wage systems. It was decided that the agreement now in force on implementing the resolutions of the 12th national congress of the union and the demands of workforces will be signed tomorrow.

NEW JOURNALIST ASSOCIATION HEAD ON CONGRESS, FUTURE ACTIONS

AU060755 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 3 Nov 80 p 2

[Marek Orzechowski interview with Stefan Bratkowski, new chairman of the Association of Polish Journalists--date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] During the extraordinary congress of the Association of Polish Journalists--the congress which has just ended--you were elected almost unanimously chairman of the association. How do you view this congress?

[Answer] Well, sir, not so long ago I took part in a televised program, side by side with Professors Malanowski and Drozdowski. At one stage during that program colleague Drozdowski said that we lacked experience in democratic practices because when meetings are held in a democratic way nowadays everyone tries to outshout the other fellow and one finds it difficult to speak. Malanowski retorted that if you wait 10 years for democratic meetings you should not wonder that people now try to outshout each other....

Well, this congress has been a relatively calm one. That is what I think, in spite of some contrary opinions. Our journalistic community has been incredibly affected by whatever has happened in our country. Our community was a world of the people who paid their own expenses without sharing in benefits. Those payments were all the more painful since they involved personal mental anguish, hurt prestige and moral anguish....

[Question] Does this evaluation cover the entire journalistic community?

[Answer] Not really. A large percentage of our colleagues did manage to preserve attitudes which they do not have to be ashamed of now. We have purged ourselves at this congress in order to create conditions for cooperation among all journalists. As I see it, there are, of course, some colleagues who should ponder whether--in view of their experiences, which are not the best--they are able to face their readers as directly as they have done so far. Should they not go into somewhat different spheres of active journalism, for example.... However, that is a matter for their own conscience and for the readers, who, together with viewers, will or will not put up with them....

[Question] What is your diagnosis of Polish journalism against the background of the acute social crisis our country is experiencing?

[Answer] The journalistic community's situation is incredibly difficult. You should bear in mind that in the past few years, actually, our community's professional tools have been destroyed. That is, the lines of communications between the broadcaster and the receiver and vice versa have broken down. This is our tragedy, which is all the greater because the journalists are feeling and experiencing it deeply. Today opportunities are at hand to recover the basic attributes of our profession--confidence in journalistic work and credibility.

[Question] Are the changes in your statutes aimed at that?

[Answer] Yes. They provide for certain organizational guarantees, or rather attempt to provide them. Our main concern is partnership vis-a-vis the other echelons of government. Our other concern is the internal mobilization of our community. Those changes should help us not only to counter distortions in the functioning of the means of social communication, but also to prevent the practices by which our colleagues are subjected to various forms of pressure....

[Question] Are those changes enough to eliminate the threats to our profession?

[Answer] Not really. We must look farther ahead. It is also a question of evaluating information-propaganda policy and the state of social communications. I think that we will actively participate in working out the results of the poll on that subject. I think we will formulate certain guarantees regarding the conclusions of that poll. We also count on the decisions of the new collective contract, such as the participation of editorial boards in developing personnel policy, to name just one decision. After all, we cannot allow the continuation of the practice by which newspapers are produced by officials sent in from the outside who have not the slightest idea about our profession....

[Question] What then is to be done to revive confidence and credibility--the attributes of our profession you have mentioned?

[Answer] Above all we must become fully aware of why the journalistic profession exists at all. That is the main issue. We must also become normal, that is, we must be honest in doing our duty to provide information and comment. We must help people communicate with one another. If we are able to implement this minimum program, I will be satisfied as chairman of the Association of Polish Journalists.

[Question] The congress has clearly come out for democratic changes in the process of renewal....

[Answer] Yes. Our community's ambition should be active participation in the process of changes and efforts to promote this process. The next few months will certainly be still difficult and full of tension and conflicts. Actually, we still do not know our society. Of course, August confirmed the many manifestations that we had suspected would come to the surface, but there is still a great deal to be unearthed. We must do this unearthing, we must get to know Poland through and through.

[Question] How long have you waited for this day of truth?

[Answer] Exactly 7 years.

GIEREK RIVAL MOCZAR SAID STAGING POLITICAL COMEBACK

LD0060933 Paris LE MONDE in French 5 Nov 80 p 6

[Bernard Guetta dispatch: "Poland--General Moczar Makes Open Political Comeback"]

[Text] Warsaw--At a time when Poland is wavering between a trial of strength and a compromise, a man has just made his presence felt. A few days before the Supreme Court is to deliver its verdict--in principle, by 10 November--with respect to the problem of the Solidarity trade union organization, that is, just before a decision is taken which will make it either possible or impossible to prevent a general strike, General Moczar made a remarkable comeback on 3 November. It has been realized since the beginning of the crisis that he was active and influential. He has now openly entered the arena, with a long speech delivered at a meeting of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy (ZBoWID, the association of war veterans) and broadcast in the television news program.

A man with a proud bearing, tall and with an energetic face softened by white hair, General Moczar contrasts strongly with the average Polish politician not only because of his physique and the direct and colorful style of his speeches. First and foremost he is a man who has already once--in 1968--broken all the rules prevailing in communist countries by trying to seize power, relying on the support of a pressure group outside the party. A communist activist of long standing, leader of war veterans, interior minister at the time of the student revolt in March and later a Politburo member, he was at one time one of the main leaders of a nationalist, discreetly anti-Soviet and violently anti-Semitic current.

Despite the fact that it proved impossible to dismiss Gomulka immediately from the party leadership, the campaign organized against the remnants of the Polish Jewish community left almost all its members, who were anyway systematically deprived of their jobs, no option except emigration. [paragraph continues]

Two years later, when his main rival--Gierek--succeeded Gomulka following the 1970 workers' revolt, General Moczar was soon relegated to the post of chairman of the Supreme Chamber of Control (NIK), the Polish equivalent of the French audit office.

This elimination has now become his main trump card. On the one hand, he is the only party leader who has in no way shared power in the past 10 years. And, on the other hand, by giving a real new impetus to NIK's work in recent years, he has been able to acquire the reputation of an antagonist against waste and malpractice and also to accumulate thick dossiers which have helped him to achieve an undoubted political standing. Ten years later a comeback has become possible with an ideal image, with a view to establishing himself as the last resort, if one were needed, and appearing as a personality to be reckoned with, at any rate, during the coming extraordinary party congress.

Unexpected Tribute to Jews

A victim of Gierek, General Moczar made a speech at a meeting of the ZBoWID Central Council--of which he was elected leader succeeding Piotr Jaroszewicz--as a determined advocate of a "renewal" of which he did not hesitate to call the Solidarity leaders the "main organizers." He openly denounced the men who "have no moral right" to participate in such a renewal and who betrayed the party's trust and should, therefore, leave its ranks. Finally, as a man of law and order, he condemned "the irresponsible activities of antisocialist forces which could bring the country to a national catastrophe." He appealed to the trade unions not to tolerate among its members any "alien elements" "in the broad meaning" of this word to the current process, and assured his audience that "the party's cure, which began during the Sixth Plenum (LE MONDE note: which appointed Kania party leader in succession to Gierek), will be continued during the coming plenums and the extraordinary congress."

This speech, which was clear and well constructed, included the obligatory tribute to the USSR, "whose friendship guarantees Poland's security." It swept away an unpleasant past by paying an unexpected tribute to the Polish Jews' contribution to the country's history, science and culture, and it ended with an appeal to the war veterans, whom "the population expects to speak up more than ever," to be ready to act.

General Moczar, who wrote a letter asking Gierek for the resignation of the entire Politburo and proved to be an implacable prosecutor during the second session of the Sixth Plenum, held during the first weekend in October, has already become a member of the ruling team. It is being said in Warsaw ruling circles that he has not yet rejoined the Politburo only because he has apparently refused to enter it "through a small gate" (during a plenum) and prefers to wait for the congress.

Whether this is true or false, his entry on the scene on Monday at any rate looks very much like the start of an election campaign. It only remains to be seen whether the development of the political crisis will make him indispensable and whether the cards which he holds will in that case prove sufficient to enable him to assert himself lastingly.

KANIA VISITS KRAKOW FOR TALKS WITH PARTY COMMITTEE, AKTIVS

LD051548 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1230 GMT 5 Nov 80

[TExt] Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, is today visiting Krakow. This afternoon he met the executive of the Krakow party committee. Current socio-political and economic problems facing the urban Voivodship of Krakow were discussed during the meeting.

Discussion on Changes, Solidarity

LD052003 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the party Central Committee, is staying in Krakow.

In the afternoon Stanislaw Kania visited Lenin steelworks where he met the combine's party aktiv and the political aktiv of the 40 largest industrial enterprises in Krakow. In sharp but businesslike discussion it was stated among other things that the party is seeking new forms to activate its members and that the PZPR needs to change its style of working with youth. Problems concerning the party's cooperation with trade unions, particularly with the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union [NSZZ] Solidarity, were discussed at length.

Concrete examples of cooperation in the combine were mentioned, as were things which had been settled and things which still remain to be settled and also the fact that the party should help NSZZ Solidarity to pass from the provisional state to the state of realistic concrete activity, for Solidarity has become a new social force which can help considerably in finding the way out of the crisis.

Speedy conveyance of party information was demanded, including matters connected with the work of special commissions set up to investigate accusations against persons holding nomenclature posts.

Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the Central Committee, spoke during the discussion. He said among other things: I am encouraged by the creative discussion which was held here. I think that contacts between the authorities and workers are most necessary. He admitted that so far steelworkers' demands concerning the modernization of the plant and environmental protection have not been implemented, and that now all this has to be made good.

We will, said Stanislaw Kania, look deeper into the source of the existing crisis, but now, not waiting for directives from the top, the party must go into action on all levels. We have lost trust and to regain it so far we used words and not deeds. The party has become more frank. This is the need of the moment. Yes, changes are also necessary. We have been changing and will continue to change those who are dishonest and those who are unable to adapt to the changing conditions, and are unable to introduce changes.

At present it is most difficult to create positive economic facts and today it is difficult to say that in 6 months things will be better. It requires time and honest work. We must look for emergency measures, make use of what we can afford, but also the structure of production must be changed with market, export, and agricultural needs in mind.

He spoke about a need to maintain social equilibrium. The renewal of the trade union movement, said Stanislaw Kania, is a fact. Democracy is not a gesture of power but the need of socialism. The party and its leadership approach kindly the new trade unions and see the need to participate in new trade unions by broad party masses, because the party should be where the working class is.

Despite criticism of the party a conviction is gaining momentum that a way out of the crisis depends on the party. It simply transpires from the role performed by the party in the society. At the end Stanislaw Kania, speaking about preparations for the ninth party congress, said that we must come to the congress not merely with proposals. A realistic program for leading the country out of its difficulties is necessary.

In the evening Stanislaw Kania met the Presidium of the workers committee of steelworkers. The meeting continues.

Meeting With Solidarity Representatives

LD060315 Warsaw PAP in English 0200 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Nov (PAP)--Current problems of party work, stemming from the resolutions of the 6th plenary session of the PUWP Central Committee against the background of the socioeconomic situation of Poland, were discussed at a meeting today of First Secretary Stanislaw Kania and the party activists from major work establishments of the Krakow Voivodship.

Addressing the meeting, Stanislaw Kania said that confidence in the party was undermined to a considerable extent. The process of restoring this confidence was progressing slowly and it was not possible to say that debates of the 6th plenary session had been a breakthrough in this respect. We will reach more deeply in search of the essence of causes of the crisis.

The phenomenon of a drop in the national income will occur again this year. The imbalance on the consumer market will grow even further. The present situation is being aggravated by problems in agriculture. This year is the worst since a long time.

What we need are long-range initiatives, first of all aimed at utilization of the giant potential created over the past 35 years of People's Poland.

A particular place in the system of socialist democracy belongs to the trade unions. The renewal of the trade union movement is a fact regarded as an important part of the party programme. The new trade unions "Solidarnosc" are developing, being the workers' hope for an effective defence of their rights and interests. We approach these trade unions with our full sympathies.

Our entire history, our experience, confirm the inseparability of the cause of socialism from that of Poland's security. That is why everyone who attacks socialism, attacks the independence of the nation.

The first secretary then met with members of the "Solidarnosc" workers' committee of the Lenin steel mill. Kania said that he appreciated and supported those forms of activity by "Solidarnosc" which testified to its willingness to work wisely, efficiently and constructively for Poland. He added, however, that abuse of strikes by "Solidarnosc" as an argument in negotiations was something difficult to accept.

JAGIELSKI ATTENDS POWER INDUSTRY AKTIV MEETING 5 NOVEMBER

LD052342 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Vice Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski attended today in Warsaw the conference of power industry economic activists. It has been ascertained that after a relatively good first half of the year energy difficulties have reemerged in the course of the past few months. Starting in September it was necessary to apply far-reaching restrictions in the supply of electric current. It has been stressed that at the end of December and beginning of January the demand for energy will reach its peak and will amount to some 20,500 mw.

During the coming months we must expect a power deficit of up to 1,000 mw. Such a situation as regards energy has been brought about to a great extent by delays in repair work. So far installations with an overall power of over 18,500 mw have been overhauled. This is about 91.5 percent of the annual plan. Recently we have also experienced difficulties with the deliveries of fuel for power stations. It is true that by the end of October we have accumulated some 3.4 million tons of coal reserves but at present the deliveries are much smaller. In addition the investment plan for the power industry will not be carried out. The commissioning of new blocks with the overall power of 1,620 mw has been envisaged and so far only 400 mw have been commissioned. It is expected that by the end of the year another 290 mw will be commissioned.

OLSZOWSKI PARTICIPATES IN PARTY CONFERENCE IN GDANSK

LD060958 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] Stefan Olszowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee, yesterday took part in a conference of party secretaries of urban, major enterprise, and university party committees, which was held in Gdansk yesterday.

Olszowski Speech

LD061036 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0001 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] A conference of first secretaries of urban, major enterprise and university party committees was held in Gdansk yesterday. Stefan Olszowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, took part in the conference. The conference discussed the socioeconomic situation on the coast of Gdansk within the context of national problems, and tasks which arise from it for party work.

The discussion was based on a speech delivered by Stefan Olszowski who discussed the current economic situation in the country and indicated that difficulties have increased ever more in the recent period. He stressed the need to make every effort to ensure that wherever possible yearly tasks are fully carried out. Stefan Olszowski then spoke about the problems Poland faces in the international context and stressed our country's importance for the stability of the international situation and [words indistinct] especially in Europe.

He then spoke about questions connected with the activities of the new trade union movement and especially the new trade union Solidarity. He stressed party and state leadership has an open attitude to that movement, an attitude of partnership, but it should be realized that apart from the healthy movement of workers, there are other forces in that movement and these include antisocialist forces which represent a threat to the new trade union movement itself.

A trend toward escalating demands, including demands of a political nature, can be observed on the part of new trade unions. These demands are being supported by a threat of strikes. It should be realized that in present conditions every strike can only result in a deterioration of our economic situation and hit the interests of our people, making it more difficult to bring the country out of its present situation. This is why it is the task of all party members to use political methods to counteract attempts to organize strikes.

Stefan Olszowski spoke in this context about the course and results of Premier Pinkowski's meeting with the Solidarity union leaders, and said during that meeting the premier expressed the wish of the authorities to continue the present, open policy in relation to that union.

In the next part of his speech, Stefan Olszowski spoke about questions linked with the visit of Stanislaw Kania and Jozef Pinkowski to the Soviet Union and the talks they held there with the Soviet leaders. In conclusion of his speech Stefan Olszowski spoke about efforts now being made, and which ought to be undertaken, to improve the economic situation and mentioned, among others, the problems of improvement in market supplies, implementation of [words indistinct]. He indicated the need for imparting greater dynamism to party work and adopting an aggressive style of [words indistinct] this is required by the role the party plays on a historic and national scale.

After the conference Stefan Olszowski met members of the Secretariat of the party voivodship committee in Gdansk. They discussed the problems of socioeconomic development of the voivodship and problems of party work linked with them.

ZABINSKI ATTENDS KATOWICE VOIVODSHIP MEETING

LD051846 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] The implementation of demands and proposals submitted by the community and the workforces were discussed at today's session of the voivodship People's Council in Katowice.

The debate was attended by the member of the Politburo First Secretary of the party voivodship committee in Katowice Andrzej Zabinski.

The council has resolved to recall Zdzislaw Grudzien from the post of chairman of the voivodship People's Council and elected Prof Zbigniew Messner, until now member of the presidium of the voivodship people's council, rector of the Academy of Economics in Katowice, as the new chairman.

It was established during the debate that recently 3,500 proposals and demands had been submitted to the voivodship administration. A decision adopted by the People's Council has instructed the voivodship governor to submit in the first half of next year a report on their implementation.

VOIVODSHIP PARTY COMMITTEE MEETS IN BYDGOSZCZ

LD051120 Bydgoszcz Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Excerpts] The tasks after the Sixth Plenum of the party's Central Committee were discussed today at the plenary meeting of the voivodship party committee in Bydgoszcz. The meeting was preceded by meetings of the leadership of the voivodship party organization at several social and professional centers in the area with, among others, railroadmen, agricultural workers and journalists. These meetings formed the basis for decisions on the main directions of work by the voivodship party organization. The first secretary of the voivodship party committee, Bednarski, stressed in his opening speech that the proposed theses constituted the beginning of a dialogue with party members and nonparty people. He also stated that the party needed dialogue but that it needed even more concrete and well considered actions. The discussion at the plenum was preceded by a report by voivodship party committee secretary Zenon Zmudzinski.

The speakers at the plenum devoted considerable time to the need for the restoration of interparty democracy, the observation of the principles of the party statutes and full control over the decisions of individual party organizations. Some cadres do not change their attitude, it was stated, until they receive instructions and orders from above. It is difficult, they said, to accuse the young generation of being impatient and of committing mistakes, since it has learned its lessons from the older generation. Several speakers dealt with the affairs of the countryside and agriculture, pointing out the unsatisfactory supply situation in agriculture and the injustices in the distribution of, for example, sugar, machinery and investments. It was also stressed that agricultural workers have the right to expect industrial workers to supply efficient machinery, because in practice it happens that a new tractor needs immediate repairs. Red tape in the organizations and institutions serving the countryside was also criticized. The discussion also contained criticism at the plenum's report. Today's discussions constitute the first part of the plenum of the voivodship party committee which, after discussions in all party organizations, will meet again soon to work out an extensive program of action.

Today's plenum elected Ignacy (Iwaniec) secretary of the voivodship party committee. He will simultaneously fulfil his present functions of first secretary of the town party committee in Bydgoszcz.

PILA VOIVODSHIP COUNCIL DISCUSSES SOCIOECONOMIC PROBLEMS

LD061112 Koszalin Domestic Service in Polish 1540 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Excerpt] A session of the Pila Voivodship People's Council was held today, chaired by Michal Niedwiedz. It was devoted to the present socioeconomic situation in the voivodship and the fulfillment of the proposals and demands submitted by the workforces of individual enterprises.

In industry, building and transport in Pila Voivodship shortages of materials and unrhythmical supplies create interruptions in production. The fulfillment of the annual plans in these branches of the economy is threatened. The situation in agriculture is also difficult, especially in the maintenance of the basic numer of animals.

ZIELONA GORA PARTY OFFICIALS REVIEW ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

LD061102 Zielona Gora Domestic Service in Polish 1540 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Excerpts] A meeting of the secretariat of the voivodship party committee and the leadership of the voivodship office with the economic aktiv in the voivodship was held today in Zielona Gora.

Secretary Jozef Brzelak reviewed production and economic matters. He dwelt on the myths which can be heard in some parts of the country about large reserves, for instance, in coal production. He states that it was necessary to put an end to thinking that we are a rich country and that only incompetence and thievery make us poor.

Vice Governor Dionizy Gajny reported on the state of the economy in the voivodship. As far as meat is concerned it is essential to fulfill the purchasing plan of live animals. Canteens and bars will be supplied as before and there will be no changes in this field. We know what is the situation in the country as far as potatoes are concerned and we must help other parts of the country.

BRIEFS

SOVIET FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY CHAIRMAN--The 27 October Warsaw Plenum of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society elected Stanislaw Wronski its new chairman in place of Jan Szydlak, who had submitted his resignation. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Oct 80 pp 1, 2 AU]

UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE--Warsaw, 4 Nov--On the motion of the minister of chemical industry, the chairman of the Council of Ministers appointed Wieslaw Waniewski to the post of under secretary of state at the Ministry of Chemical Industry. At the same time, the premier recalled Wieslaw Waniewski from the post of under secretary of state at the office of the Council of Ministers. [Warsaw PAP in English 2012 GMT 4 Nov 80 LD]

MACHINERY MINISTRY UNDER SECRETARY--Warsaw, 24 Oct (PAP)--The [words indistinct] of the Council of Ministers has appointed Wlodzimierz Grzeskowiak to the post of undersecretary of state at the Ministry of Heavy and Farming Machines. Wlodzimierz Grzeskowiak, born 1928, is the graduate of the Warsaw Technical University. He worked for many years in the Polish automotive industry and recently held the post of the head of department at the Ministry of Engineering Industry. He is a member of the Polish United Workers' Party. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 0200 GMT 25 Oct 80 LD]

SZCZECIN SHIPYARD SPECIALIZATION--[no dateline]--Szczecin repair shipyard Gryfia has begun specialization in the reconstruction of ship engines in order to adapt them to the cheaper heavy fuel. The first vessel to undergo adaptation was the FRG freighter MS Atlantic Swan. [Text] [Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 25 Oct 80 LD]

ROOT CROP HARVEST DIFFICULTIES--Although the present dry weather has somewhat eased the difficulties of fall farm work, the excessively waterlogged fields accounting for over 50 percent of the country's farmlands continue to hinder farmers in harvesting potatoes and sugar beets, to hinder winter grain sowing and to cause serious backlogs. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Oct 80 pp 1, 5 AU]

BUCHAREST RADIO REPORTS REAGAN VICTORY IN U.S. ELECTIONS

AU051653 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Republican Party candidate Ronald Reagan has won the U.S. presidential elections. The latest official results from 90 percent of the constituencies confirm the categorical victory of the Republican candidate--38,109,000 votes and 469 electoral votes; the Democratic Party candidate Jimmy Carter only won 31,141,000 votes and 45 electoral votes. Ronald Reagan thus will become the 40th U.S. President. Jimmy Carter admitted his defeat and congratulated his Republican counterpart on his victory.

The Democratic Party suffered losses not only in the presidential race but also in elections for the congress. The Democrats lost their 25-year long majority in the Senate, while in the House of Representatives they retained a majority, which, however, is expected to be much smaller than in the past, about 241 out of a total of 435 seats.

CEAUSESCU, AIDES DEPART FOR SWEDEN ON 'STATE VISIT'

AU060910 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0800 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, who--together with Comrade Elena Ceausexcu--will pay a state visit to Sweden at the invitation of His Majesty Carl XVI Gustaf and Queen Silvia, left Bucharest a few minutes ago. Sweden is the first stage of the visits Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu will pay to Scandinavial countries.

President Nicolae Ceausescu is accompanied on this visit by Comrades Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister; Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs; Vasile Pungan, minister state counselor and counselor to the president of the republic; and by other Romanian officials.

Upon departing from International Otopeni Airport, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu were seen off by members and candidate members of the Political Executive Committee of the party Central Committee, the State Council and government and by leaders from central institutions and civic organizations and by other representatives of our public life. Pioneers offered flowers to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and to Comrade Elena Ceausescu.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES HEAD OF GREEK ECONOMIC DELEGATION

AU051255 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0100 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu today received Stavros Dhimas, minister at the Greek Ministry of Coordination [as heard] and chairman of the Greek side in the Joint Romanian-Greek Governmental Commission for Cooperation which is currently in session in Bucharest.

The guest conveyed to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu warm greetings and most cordial wishes from President Konstandinos Karamanlis and of Prime Minister Yeoryios Rallis. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu expressed thanks and in his turn conveyed to President Konstandinos Karamanlis and Prime Minister Yeoryios Rallis warm greetings and best wishes.

The two sides reviewed the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Greece, which have been continuously developing and deepening in accordance with the measures and agreements established at summit meetings in Bucharest and Athens. They emphasized the results attained in developing economic cooperation and expressed the determination to further expand and diversify Romananian-Greek cooperation, so that the present volume of economic exchanges can be doubled in the coming 5 years. They also stressed the role of the joint governmental commission in identifying opportunities, ways and means of attaining that goal and of intensifying cooperation in various economic sectors, in the interests of both countries and peoples, their progress and prosperity.

The sides also exchanged views on current international issues.

They particularly stressed the need for greater efforts to achieve positive results at the Madrid meeting and to implement the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act as a unitary whole, with a view to establishing a climate of extensive cooperation, trust and security on our continent. Thus, they emphasized the importance of developing cooperation in the Balkans and of turning this area into an area of good neighborliness, understanding and bilateral and multilateral cooperation. The sides expressed the view that promoting relations among the Balkan countries and generally improving the atmosphere in this area will have a positive impact on the entire political climate in Europe and throughout the world.

BULGARIAN STATE COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN PAPAZOV ON VISIT

AU051852 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 2 Nov 80 p 3

[Text] Bucharest, 1 Nov (BTA)--Talks were held in Bucharest today between Nacho Papazov, chairman of the Bulgarian State Committee on Science and Technical Progress, and Ion Ursu, deputy chairman of the National Council of Science and Technology of Romania. The meeting was attended by Petur Danailov, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the Socialist Republic of Romania.

During the meeting opinions were exchanged on topical issues and on future opportunities for cooperation in the field of scientific research and technical progress, in both countries. Basic questions connected with the intensification of Bulgarian-Romanian scientific-technical cooperation, in view of expanding our economic cooperation during the forthcoming 5-year plan period, were discussed in the spirit of the traditional friendly relations existing between the two countries and in connection with implementing the agreements achieved during the summit meetings and talks held between Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Nicolae Ceausescu.

BURTICA MEETS WITH CANADIAN DEPUTY TRADE MINISTER

AU051957 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1856 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Bucharest, 5 Nov (AGERPRES)--On Wednesday, November 5, Cornel Burtica, Romanian deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, received B.C. Steers, deputy minister of industry, trade and commerce of Canada, chairman for Canada of the Joint Romanian-Canadian Commission.

During the interview the results were highlighted scored in the field of commercial exchanges and economic cooperation and the wish was expressed of further expanding and diversifying the economic relations between the two countries in various domains of mutual interest. Aspects were also approached regarding the possibilities of concluding long-term agreements between Romanian enterprises and Canadian firms both bilaterally and on third markets.

Protocol Signed

AU060908 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0810 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] Bucharest, 6 Nov (AGERPRES)--The proceedings of the seventh session of the Joint Romanian-Canadian Commission for the Promotion of Commercial Relations and Economic Cooperation concluded in Bucharest on Wednesday, November 5.

At the end of the proceedings the protocol of the session was signed stipulating actions meant to lead to the further development and diversification of the economic relations and commercial exchanges between the two countries, particularly in power engineering, mining, the petrochemical and chemical industry.

It also points to the existence of numerous possibilities of cooperation between Romanian enterprises and Canadian firms on third markets.

On the same occasion, the long-term agreement for the promotion and development of economic and industrial cooperation between Romania and Canada was initialled.

OFFICIAL MEETS WITH BOTSWANA PRESIDENT IN GABORONE

AU051959 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Gaborone, 5 Nov (AGERPRES)--Quett K.J. Masire, president of the Republic of Botswana, received Ion M. Nicolae, first deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, who paid an official visit to that country.

Greetings were exchanged on the occasion between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Quett K.J. Masire.

Botswana's president was highly appreciative of the tireless activity carried on by President Nicolae Ceausescu on an external plane, saying he considered the leader of the Romanian party and people as a promoter of the policy of noninterference in the domestic affairs of other peoples, of respect for national sovereignty and independence, of solving litigious issues by means of negotiations and establishing a new international economic order.

Examined during the talks were possibilities of cooperation between the two countries in mining, oil, geology, agriculture, transport and telecommunications, machine-building and the light industry.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES MALIAN AMBASSADOR COULIBALY

AU051245 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Today Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu received Malian Ambassador Moussa Coulibaly, who presented to him a message from the president of the Republic of Mali, Gen Moussa Traore, and conveyed friendly greetings and best wishes. Expressing thanks, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu conveyed friendly greetings and best wishes for personal health and happiness to the Malian president, and wishes for prosperity to the Malian people.

BRIEFS

AGRICULTURAL AGREEMENT WITH NETHERLANDS--Bucharest, 30 Oct (AGERPRES)--On October 30, in Bucharest, signed was the protocol of the working meeting of the agricultural section of the Romanian-Netherlands joint commission of economic, industrial and technical cooperation. The document stipulates the initiation of fresh cooperation ventures in the domain of vegetable and animal production by joint development of seeds and cross breeds, exchanges of culture technologies and information as to the use of the new sources of energy, joint materialization of projects for turning some terrains from the Danube delta useful to the agricultural circuit, as well as in other domains of mutual interest. The Dutch delegation called on Ion Ceausescu, deputy minister of agriculture and food industry, and visited agroindustrial units. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1838 GMT 30 Oct 80 AU]

EDUCATION MINISTER IN DENMARK--Copenhagen, 29 Oct (AGERPRES)--Aneta Spornic, Romanian minister of education and instruction, now visiting Denmark, had talks with Dorte Bennedsen, Danish minister of education. They emphasized with satisfaction the positive course of the Romanian-Danish relations in education, science and culture and examined the possibilities of developing them. The Danish minister stressed the interest with which the impending visit of President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu is expected in Denmark. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1835 GMT 29 Oct 80 AU]

COMMENTATORS VIEW REAGAN VICTORY, EFFECT ON RELATIONS

Voters Opted for 'Change'

LD051759 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] In a little over 2 months, more exactly, on 20 January next year, the new inhabitant of the White House will be Ronald Reagan, the 40th president of the United States. Jimmy Carter has lost the battle in a contest in which nothing went his way, starting from the nomination at the Democratic Party convention where his opposing candidate was Edward Kennedy, right up to the millions-strong electorate going to the polling stations. The last public opinion polls favored Reagan.

Analysts, both in the United States and the rest of the world, will need quite a while to discern the causes of Carter's defeat and the secrets of Reagan's victory. However, if one bears in mind all circumstances, that is, both internal conditions and international difficulties, the impression forces itself upon one that in their orientation yesterday Americans, were bearing in mind more the failings of Carter, whom they have come to know in the last 4 years, rather than the virtues of Reagan, whom they have yet to get to know. More precisely, the majority of voters opted for a change without any firm perception that they will live better and more peacefully than they have done so far. It must, however, be recognized that Reagan and his campaign crew conducted the presidential campaign more skillfully and that from month to month they adapted more successfully than Carter to domestic changes of wind and foreign storms.

On the other hand, Reagan was in a more favorable situation. He struck at Carter and his policy with all the weapons at his disposal and offered Americans what he will perhaps not be able to fulfill: prosperity at home and an offensive policy abroad. Both of these are pleasing to the mentality of the American, although on the whole his degree of information is not such that he would be completely sure of the reasons for his orientation. However, in view of the fact that not one newly elected U.S. president has entirely adhered to what he said as a presidential candidate, it can be asserted with certainty that Ronald Reagan, from the moment he moves into the White House, will also behave differently.

However economically strong and militarily powerful the United States might be, regardless of who the president is, it can neither be a world to itself nor at the present time, a force above the rest of the world. During the course of the presidential campaign Reagan himself corrected some of his standpoints and views which departed from American conduct hitherto. However, it would be illusory to assert that there will not be any changes. Ronald Reagan is,(?in) the present complicated and very dangerous situation in the world, a man who is less willing to compromise than Carter, particularly if in his view such compromises would belittle the standing and power of the United States. Together with everything concerning domestic U.S. circumstances, this has contributed to Reagan's convincing victory, after which any right on the part of the U.S. citizen to decide on the policy of the incoming administration ceases.

Reagan has been elected president of the United States and everyone must reconcile himself to this fact: both those who are happy over his victory and those who shudder at Reagan. It will soon become known to what extent the former are right and the latter wrong.

The outcome of the voting in the United States concerns the entire world, and Yugoslavia. During Carter's administration Yugoslav-U.S. relations were both correct and friendly. As an independent and nonaligned country Yugoslavia is very interested in continuing to develop and promote all-round cooperation on the same principles with the new U.S. administration, too, convinced that this is in the interests of the United States and peace in the world in general.

'No Substantial Changes' in Relations

AU052151 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1826 GMT 5 Nov 80

["At the Center of Attention" program: Dragan Colovic and Dragan Petrovic report on and review results of U.S. presidential elections, including telephone interview with correspondent Goran Milic in New York]

[Excerpt] [Colovic] Esteemed listeners, as we have announced, tonight we will talk about the U.S. presidential elections. We will talk about the first reactions in the United States itself and in the world to an unexpectedly great victory of Republican candidate Ronald Reagan over Democratic candidate and incumbent President Jimmy Carter. Why have the American voters decided precisely in this manner and given their confidence in extraordinarily large numbers to Ronald Reagan? How has Ronald Reagan's victory been received in the United States? These are some of the questions that immediately impose themselves. We will try to answer them with the help of Goran Milic, our permanent correspondent in New York. Do you hear us, colleague Milic?

[Milic] Yes, I hear you. Ronald Reagan's victory has been received with surprise here also; that is, not as a victory itself, because the latest polls prior to the elections did favor Reagan to a certain extent: for instance, Gallup by 3 percent, CBS by 1 percent and the Chicago Institute even by 5 percent. But really no one here could foresee that he would reach a difference of 10 percent and a majority of 8 million votes. What are the reasons for Carter's defeat? That is perhaps easier to explain than the reasons for Reagan's victory.

[Colovic] It is claimed that Carter lost because he failed to keep the promises that he had made 4 years ago.

[Milic] That is certainly correct, because in their television debate Reagan reminded Carter that in his debate with Gerald Ford 4 years ago he, Carter, then referred to a misery index and said that inflation and unemployment reached an index of 12 percent and that no president should appear for election with such an index. Reagan reminded Carter that his misery index is 20 percent: 12 percent for inflation and 8 percent for unemployment. I think that these are the things that weighed heavily here on the scales of domestic economic questions; that was demonstrated by the fact that the states which were allegedly undecided to the last hour and which are also the most decisive, that is the states of the industrial Midwest, all voted for Ronald Reagan. Ohio, Michigan, Iowa and Illinois--these are the states in which unemployment has reached even as high as 10 percent and in which the great centers of the automobile industry and steel plants are located. It is certain that the depression situation prevailing there influenced the decision to deny confidence to Carter.

Another reason perhaps lies in the fact that in the most recent period Carter waged rather a weak and lukewarm campaign, and mainly concentrated his attention on only one thing, one point, and that is the claim that Reagan is dangerous for America and the world, Reagan is a man who views problems too simply and who, because of this simplification, might possibly draw America into some nuclear conflict. In the television debate Reagan was the man who kept his nerves and who presented himself to the American public as a personality who is not as imprudent as Carter claimed. Carter either did not have or did not want to show any other trump cards.

Carter failed to take credit for some of his foreign political successes, such as for instance the improved relations with China; such as for instance, you see, very good relations with Yugoslavia; such as some solutions that he had helped to realize on more than one occasion, as for instance the denouement of the situation in Zimbabwe. And in general, it is difficult to say that the U.S. position in the world today is weaker than it was 4 years ago, as Reagan claimed. But Carter did not know how to explain that to the American voters.

And then further, the problem of hostages: The matter with hostages appeared--for someone who would be perhaps more skillful than Carter--as an ace at the eleventh hour, that is 2 days before the elections. And what did Carter do? Nothing special; he merely interrupted his campaign, returned to the White House for one day and lukewarmly announced that the road for the hostages' return home had not been opened as yet, that much time would still be needed for diplomatic negotiations. And then next day, on the very day before the elections, he again returned to his campaign. That was the last drop of bitterness which decided the undecided voters in Reagan's favor.

[Colovic] Colleague Milic, the question of the new president's attitude toward the developing world and toward the nonaligned movement is certainly especially interesting today. And in this context we are certainly interested also in the new president's attitude toward our country and relations with our country.

[Milic] That is a question for which we will have to wait for the president's first actions when he assumes office on 20 January. It is certain that, in the spirit of the tradition of American-Yugoslav relations, the Republican platform maintains in principle the same attitude toward Yugoslavia. As a matter of fact, it says: We firmly stand by the line of Yugoslavia's independence. That is all that is said about Yugoslavia. It is perhaps an uncomfortable fact that this statement is included in the paragraph on American-Soviet relations. It is perhaps also an uncomfortable fact that this statement is made in the context of a negative approach to the East European countries. But essentially, judging by what I have heard here from Republican officials, the people who are close foreign policy advisers of Reagan, no substantial changes should be expected in American-Yugoslav relations.

As regards the developing world, as regards the Third World, the nonaligned countries, it would be presumed that Reagan will be less inclined to seek American expansion and American initiative in the United Nations. It is said that Reagan is a man who does not have great faith in the world organization. I personally had an opportunity to talk to some people in the Republican staff who worked on Reagan's platform and, referring to the reality of international relations, they nevertheless emphasized that North-South relations cannot be considered as a conflict between two groups of countries but that, according to the old American doctrines, they should be solved within the framework of bilateral demands, something that naturally would not necessarily suit the developing countries because they are far stronger when they act as a united front than when they negotiate bilaterally with the individual industrial states.

Thus, there will be changes. There will be changes because, after all, Carter introduced changes, Nixon, too, made changes and Kennedy also had his own accents. It is difficult to imagine that America which, judging by the mood of the voters now, has shifted to the right, because that is not demonstrated only by the choice between two personalities, Carter or Reagan. [sentence as heard] That would be the easiest explanation. But how can we then explain the fact that the Republicans achieved a great breakthrough in the Congress, that finally after 26 years they also won the Senate, that it was mainly the liberal Democratic candidates, such as McGovern, who lost and that the relatively conservative Republican candidates won. Thus, it is a question of the general American level and not only of the Reagan phenomenon.

[Colovic] You have mentioned changes. But is it possible to expect here some great turns, in view of the fact that the realities in the world today are as they are?

[Milic] No. No great turns certainly should be expected. After all America is such a great power and engaged in so many of the world's areas that it is impossible to expect that such a great power would change its policy overnight.

[Colovic] Does this mean that we can consider in this context certain statements made at the beginning of the new president's campaign, that is, that we can nevertheless accept them conditionally, if we may put it this way.

[Milic] I would say: conditionally, although we do not know as yet know what Reagan's true face is. They must be accepted conditionally because subsequently Reagan himself dissociated himself from them. He realized that those would be very dangerous statements in the event that he repeated them as president--and after all, the American public, too, did not approve of them--and that they would provoke far-reaching consequences. In this connection I have in mind the statements about the blockage of Cuba, about the need for special relations with Taiwan, the statements that in the last resort the United States should possibly intervene militarily in such countries as, for instance Zimbabwe and Malaysia, to protect its sources of raw materials, and so forth. In the last few weeks before the elections Reagan strongly shunned all these statements seeking more room at the center, seeking the votes of more moderate circles and playing this card. He was advised to do so by his close associates: Vice President-[elect] Bush who, as the former CIA director, as the former ambassador to the United Nations and as the former ambassador to Beijing is certainly experienced in this respect; the great [word indistinct], Henry Kissinger; Gerald Ford; and Connally. And it is certain that Reagan, whose characteristic as a man is to listen to the views of experts, took these views into consideration.

[Colovic, interrupting] And has naturally succeeded.

[Milic] And introduced them into his campaign, something which probably influenced such a strong victory.

[Colovic] Thank you, colleague Milic. And now we continue our program here from our studio. Colleague Petrovic, please tell us something about the world reaction to the U.S. presidential elections.

[Petrovic] The world is surprised both by the great victory of Republican candidate Ronald Reagan and by the heavy defeat of Democrat Jimmy Carter. Both America and the world had anticipated a close victory of one or the other candidate, although in the last few days Ronald Reagan had been given greater chances. But such a defeat of the incumbent Democratic president and, in general, of the Democrats in Congress was not expected anywhere. For this reason the first reactions in the world say that America is moving to the right, that Reagan will follow a more conservative policy than the Democrats.

DJURANOVIC LEAVES FOR 'OFFICIAL, FRIENDLY' VISIT TO PRC

LD051350 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1252 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 5 Nov (TANJUG)--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council [FEC], left today on a regular JAT flight for an official and friendly visit to the PRC which will last several days. Together with the president were members of the Yugoslav official delegation Metod Rotar, federal secretary of foreign trade; Vojislav Pekic, assistant federal secretary of foreign affairs; and Nikola Cicanovic, foreign political adviser to the president of the FEC.

At Belgrade airport the president of the FEC and members of the Yugoslav delegation were seen off by FEC member Ante Zelic; Ivica Cacic, FEC secretary general; Aleksandr Vojnovic, under secretary in the federal secretariat of foreign affairs; and many other senior officials of the FEC and of the Federal Secretariat of Foreign Affairs.

Yu Lixuan, charge d'affaires of the PRC embassy in Belgrade, and embassy officials also saw the Yugoslav delegation off.

GREEK PRESIDENT KARAMANLIS BEGINS 3-DAY VISIT 5 NOVEMBER

LD051328 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1150 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Nov (TANJUG)--Greek President Konstandinos Karamanlis arrived in Belgrade today on a 3-day official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia.

At Belgrade airport President Karamanlis was given a formal reception with highest honors. The high-ranking guest from Greece was cordially welcomed by Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency.

Lazar Kolisevski, member of the SFRY Presidency; Dragoslav Markovic, president of the Yugoslav Assembly; Dobrivoje Vidic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia; Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary of foreign affairs; Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary of national defense; Dr Ivo Margan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council; Stojan Matkaliev, member of the Federal Executive Council; Zivorad Kovacevic, president of the Belgrade City Assembly; and other Yugoslav dignitaries were in the official welcoming party. President Karamanlis was also welcomed by the Greek ambassador to the SFRY, Dhimitrios Makris, and embassy staff.

Petros Moliviatis, secretary general in the president's office; Aristoteles Fridhas, director general for political affairs [in the Greek Ministry of Foreign Affairs] and other senior officials in the president's office and in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs are in the Greek head of state's party.

Talks With Mijatovic

LD060002 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2026 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Nov (TANJUG)--A high degree of identity or similarity of viewpoints of the two countries on the basic questions which encroach upon the interests of Yugoslavia and Greece as Balkan and Mediterranean states is the basic characteristic of the talks between Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Konstandinos Karamanlis, president of the Republic of Greece, which began this afternoon in the White Palace. The talks, which were later joined by, on the Yugoslav side: Lazar Kolisevski, member of the SFRY Presidency; Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Dr Ivo Margan, vice-president of the Federal Executive Council; Stojan Matkaliev, member of the Federal Executive Council; and others, and on the Greek side by Konstandinos Mitsotakis, foreign affairs minister, who today joined the delegation; Dhimitrios Makris, Greek ambassador to the SFRY; Petros Moliviatis, secretary-general in the president's office; Aristoteles Fridhas, director general for political affairs; and others, proceeded in a sincere, frank and friendly atmosphere.

The summit exchange of views also proceeded in a lively dialog in which Lazar Kolisevski, member of the SFRY Presidency; Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; and the closest associates of the Greek president participated.

The dialogue was marked by the traditional openness, which is quite understandable if one remembers the closeness between the two countries and the fact that President Karamanlis is well-known and popular in Yugoslavia.

The exchange of views covered a large number of questions of interest to both countries. At the beginning of the talks Cvijetin Mijatovic outlined the basic lines of activity in the internal and foreign-political fields, stressing that the continuation of President Tito's policy represented a permanent preoccupation of all the peoples and citizens of Yugoslavia. President Karamanlis replied by saying that this kind of policy on the part of Yugoslavia and the country's international position represented not only a factor of peace in Europe, but also the basis of Yugoslav-Greek friendship. Immediately afterwards it was noted on both sides that the friendly bilateral cooperation between the two countries, which was assessed as successful, could and should be expanded in numerous fields. This orientation was described as being permanently in the interest of both countries.

The talks then dwelt on the relations in the Balkans, in which connection President Karamanlis noted that the Helsinki decisions had been fully implemented in the Balkan Peninsula and that our two Balkan countries' efforts had contributed to their implementation. He stressed in this connection that friendly relations were often more important than political relations.

President Karamanlis then voiced some of his observations in connection with multilateral Balkan cooperation. The most important thing in all this was the preservation of peace in this area, with no interference or rivalry from outside, which was of particular importance in the present situation when detente and the preservation of peace were being brought into question not only in Europe but also throughout the world.

The talks were particularly focused on the situation in the Mediterranean, the scene of a great concentration of armed forces and of various forms of political confrontation. Attention was drawn to the similarity between the situation in the Mediterranean and that in the Balkans, where countries with different international positions and different social systems existed in a small area.

It was noted on both sides that there was a wider interest in seeing that the Mediterranean does not become an area of crises and confrontation of military forces, but a zone of cooperation, security and of association between Mediterranean countries within the framework of such cooperation. In this respect it was indispensable to take real steps which would bring us closer to such a goal.

Stress was also laid on the Mediterranean dimension of European security and cooperation. The next theme concerned questions of relations between the developed and developing countries. In this connection it was stressed that the settling of the crisis aspects of the world economic system called for further efforts by all the members of the international community. It was pointed out that it was impossible for one to achieve progress at the expense of the other.

Without bypassing a number of the most topical developments in the world, the conversation then moved to the holding of the Conference on European Security and Cooperation in Madrid, in which connection it was stressed that any failure of this gathering would bring disappointment to European peoples. It was consequently indispensable--according to the joint appraisal made--to make fresh efforts for the success of the Madrid meeting, all the more so as a vast amount of forces of both one military bloc and the other were concentrated on the European Continent.

This problem acquired even more importance in the present international situation and any delay in settling it could have very grave consequences for the whole world.

During the talks it was also agreed that tomorrow the dialog should be resumed on hotbeds of crisis and on the most recent developments in the world. The two countries' foreign ministers would hold a meeting in the afternoon to discuss bilateral relations between the two countries and the current international situation in greater detail. A joint Yugoslav-Greek communique was also being prepared and the editing of that document was reported to be nearing its end.

BABIC VIEWS BELGRADE NONALIGNED FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING

LD052326 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1517 GMT 5 Nov 80

[TANJUG editor Miljenko Babic commentary: "Non-Aligned Initiative--What After Belgrade Meeting?"]

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Nov--The meeting held in Belgrade on Sunday and Monday by the foreign ministers of non-aligned countries discussed possibilities for a good-will action of the non-aligned between Iraq and Iran. The meeting ended as it could have only been expected--hopes have been spurred but anxiety not eliminated.

The official communique released states that the ministers met after it was decided to form, at the ministerial level, a good-will committee of non-aligned countries for Iraq-Iran. The ministers exchanged views on the situation and discussed possibilities for contributing to the solution of the conflict. The ministers showed readiness to go to Baghdad and Tehran and agreed to meet in New Delhi again. The ministers decided for Cuba and the P.L.O. to continue consultations with Iraq and Iran and requested of Yugoslavia, as host of the meeting, to inform the non-aligned coordinating bureau about the results of the meeting.

What does the Belgrade meeting's outcome practically mean? What are its potential effects on the conflict and what on the overall activity of the non-aligned movement?

It is too early to make any forecasts since the Iraqi-Iranian conflict is at an extremely sensitive stage. Overall international relations are burdened with the danger of an explosive polarization. It is still difficult to undertake anything constructive. However, it is possible to make certain general assessments.

At the practical level, it seems the most fundamental that the non-aligned initiative for a peaceful solution to the conflict between Iraq and Iran has acquired a more concrete form in Belgrade. The action continues with consultations with Baghdad and Tehran with a view to definitively constituting the good-will committee.

What this means is that it has not been possible definitively to constitute the committee in Belgrade. What is more important, however, is that the action continues, although as a flexible exchange of views, toward attaining the set objective.

It seems even more important that the action continues with the prior, so far only in principle, accord of the warring sides. Although the two sides' accord is yet to acquire the full form and enable the realization of the applied action of the non-aligned, it is, especially since the Belgrade meeting, the first element both in terms of the final constituting of the good-will mission and of the overall activity of the non-aligned movement.

Naturally, it continues true that no miracles should be expected nor hopes harboured as to speedy and spectacular results. The work continues exceptionally sensitive but the to-date most serious endeavour and with the greatest of authority is recognized even outside the non-aligned movement. [sentence as received]

As for the actions' effects on the non-aligned movement as a whole and its role in international affairs, it is best to turn to the stand taken in many environments outside the non-aligned movement and most concisely worded by L'UNITA, the press organ of the Communist Party of Italy: "For the first time since the Afghan crisis broke out last December, the non-aligned (at the Belgrade meeting) are returning to the international stage very organized. This is doubtless an element which places the Belgrade meeting in the focus of interest: We can today talk about a new political climate among the non-aligned countries."

Cites as the source of the "new political climate" is precisely the initiative regarding the Iraqi-Iranian conflict, an initiative which was preceded by numerous efforts of the non-aligned, from 'Arafat's activity, Malmierca's trips to the efforts of India and Yugoslavia. The efforts were a good introduction to the step taken by the non-aligned coordination bureau in the U.N. headquarters, a step which was followed by the second in Belgrade.

In terms of the immediate objective contribution to a peaceful and equitable solution of the conflict it is truly too early to make any forecasts. The outcome, in any case, depends the most on the warring sides.

Illustrative of the non-aligned action in the broader sense is the statement of Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi who has said that even if the peace initiative the non-aligned plan to take does not meet their hopes, the non-aligned will be able to say that their movement has scored a big victory, returned to the international stage and added to its prestige.

SLOVENE OFFICIAL VIEWS 'STATE OF COMMUNITY' IN FEDERATION

AU052215 Belgrade NIN in Serbo-Croatian No 1557, 2 Nov 80 pp 12-14

[Jug Griselj report on NIN interview with Marko Bulc, leader of the delegation of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia in the SFRY Assembly's Chamber of Republics and Provinces, and member of the LCY Central Committee--date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Opening your interview, we asked Marko Bulc how he appraises the present state of our community, and his view on the current difficulties in reaching accords and agreements among the republics and provinces.

[Answer] The realization that life in the community [zajednistvo] within the SFRY is the only alternative for the life and normal development of every individual person and nationality, of all republics and provinces, has now become not only a realization of politicians and those who write constitutions and laws, but also of all sections of the population and all citizens of Yugoslavia. The second realization in this connection is that the community of life can only be achieved if we live according to the constitution; that is, if we recognize the fact that what is in common is only what is commonly agreed upon and if this recognition then becomes a part of our very life. Third, no analyses of our community, including this current analysis initiated by NIN, can reach any serious conclusions about the political state in the federation's mechanism of accords if they fail to proceed from the material development and economic problems of the country. [paragraph continues]

Therefore, answering the question in general terms, it can be said that the state of the federation is equal to the state of the implementation of the constitutional principles on which our community is based.

[Question] In your opinion, to what extent have we realized the constitutional principles and the relations inaugurated by the SFRY Constitution?

[Answer] You see, the fact is that we have an historical heritage of really different development of our peoples and nationalities; that is, of our republics and provinces. The constitutional relations that we have established today have really opened up the opportunity to openly express these differences. We must coordinate these different interests and not conceal them; we must uncover and coordinate them. I must say that in the past we failed many times to publicly express and publicly confront these differences which, however, does not imply that in the past there were no problems and that now we have problems.

[Question] If we understand you well, your thesis is that the former illusory peace was a false peace.

[Answer] It certainly was an illusory peace that suited and served the former centralist relations. We have now taken a different road beginning with the public expression of differences, because we believe that differences are a natural state of affairs and that the expression of differences cannot indicate a state of crisis but rather an expression of freedom. It is only in a free and democratic society that it is possible to speak about differences, and it is only free subjective factors that can reach accords among themselves.

[Question] It seems that the examples cited by you confirm the often expressed view that some minds in our country still accept self-management as something of value only when everything progresses without difficulties, as only something like "a new suit for Sundays and holidays," and that what is needed for difficult situations, "for working days," are administrative actions and pressures.

[Answer] These and other similar examples, in my opinion, show that an apparent stagnation takes place in the process of reaching accords within the federation whenever the country faces the economic problems that affect the position of the republics and provinces, which no longer accept--and this must be understood--every proposed solution as a priori suitable for them. That apparent crisis is further enhanced by the fact that we have not as yet succeeded in ensuring an effective functioning of the mechanism for cooperation either in the relationship between the Federal and the Republican executive councils, or between the Federal Executive Council and the Assembly of Yugoslavia, nor an effective functioning of the mechanism for accords between the Assembly's Chamber of Republics and Provinces and the individual delegations, or in the relations among the sociopolitical organizations and councils at the federation level. Consider, for instance, the following: It is a fact that the Federal Executive Council and organs of the federal administration appear not only as proposers but also as initiators in 90 percent of cases involving proposals for solutions pertaining to the system. Yet, according to the constitution, it is the republics, provinces and associated labor that must act as initiators of solutions for common problems. It can be said that the problem lies in the fact that the Federal Executive Council is only with difficulty and slowly transforming itself from "the government" into the Executive Council; that is, the executive body of Yugoslavia's delegate Assembly.

[Question] Is it not your thesis that the Federal Executive Council often appears in the role of a ninth partner?

[Answer] I think that that is a deeply erroneous premise, because within the Federation it is only the republics and the provinces that make decisions on common solutions. The Federal Executive Council is not and cannot be the ninth partner. What does constitute a danger is the fact that at times the Federal Executive Council puts itself in the role of some kind of an interrepublican committee in which views pertaining to the system are coordinated and accords are made, something that, according to the specific provisions of the constitution, must be done in the SFRY Assembly, in the Chamber of Republics and Provinces. The Federal Executive Council is not responsible for the system, but it must be very responsible for the implementation of all measures pertaining to the system.

[Question] What social circumstances create the climate in which the Federal Executive Council acts as "the government" although it is clear to the people and to the Federal Executive Council that that position is not proper?

[Answer] There are many circumstances of that kind. I am not saying that the position of the Federal Executive Council as "the government" is really promoted, but I can say with certainty that it is insufficiently criticized both in the federal political structrues and elsewhere. Consider the following good example: It is clear to all that the task of an interrepublican committee at the Federal Executive Council is to coordinate the so-called subsidiary legal acts; that is, that their task is only to implement the laws and the system and that, at least according to the constitution--and we have no other criteria--the place for accords is in the Chamber of Republics and Provinces. But in practice the interrepublican committees are coordinating many solutions pertaining to the system that are not and cannot be within their competence. And all that is done behind closed doors without the presence of the public, something that makes possible the entrenchment of bureaucracy and administrative outwitting, and leads to bargains, compromises and speculations. That system has been overcome in Yugoslavia's Assembly, where everything is discussed publicly. Such a new role of the Federal Executive Council is a condition for a higher quality of accords within the federation, and would promote a greater openness of the republics and provinces.

[Question] What are the experiences of your delegation as regards the public nature of work?

[Answer] In the relations with the federal administration, there are also many other things that must be cleared up, including, primarily, for instance the status of "strictly confidential" materials and materials that are proclaimed as "state secrets." Materials of that kind certainly exist but there is also an obvious tendency to proclaim as confidential materials those views which are backed by insufficient arguments or solutions which cannot stand the test of public criticism.

Unfortunately the public is also not provided with sufficient reports on the work of Yugoslavia's Assembly. It is difficult to say to what extent journalists are responsible for that, although I am nearly convinced that the influence of what we call official structures and their old behavior, and the tendency to "spare" the public from the excitment, play a role in this respect.

[Question] The relationship between developed and undeveloped parts of the country has often been on the agenda of the Chamber of Republics and Provinces. What is the attitude of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia toward that sensitive problem of the community?

[Answer] All of us, all delegations, regard the undeveloped state of a part of Yugoslavia as a ballast which we must rid ourselves of as soon as possible in order to be able, all of us together, to advance as quickly as possible. We especially believe that Kosovo must be enabled to develop more quickly because it is now the country's most undeveloped part. [paragraph continues]

But in the same manner, our delegation also believes that we can all only help the undeveloped regions, and cannot assume responsibility for their development, because under the constitution that is their own responsibility. It is also very important to see which regions are still undeveloped. The fact is that according to some criteria, certain republics (I am referring to Macedonia and Bosnia-Hercegovina) have now reached the level of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia at the time when our system of solidarity assistance to undeveloped regions first came into being. True, according to some other criteria, that is not certain. We also estimate that in this very aggravated economic situation, when we must be doubly careful as regards the investment of the little income that is left to us for the purpose, we should further continue to retain some forms of assistance to undeveloped regions and especially Kosovo, but at the same time, because of its own economic situation and in order to prevent its own stagnation, the associated labor of Slovenia would not be able to contribute more than what it is nominally contributing today. Furthermore we are convinced that these contributions for undeveloped regions should be primarily made through direct association of labor and pooling of resources, and not through alienated tax methods. The economic motives should play a greater role in this connection.

[Question] We think that, as regards the demystification [demistifikacija] of the public nature of work, it would be very useful if you outlined--even if only within this discussion on principles--Slovenia's specific attitude toward the preparation of the medium-term plan and explain why, in your opinion, accords in this sphere are progressing so slowly.

[Answer] We think that progress in reaching agreements on a common strategy for the next medium-term period is difficult for several reasons. First, it is difficult because no economic balance and other indexes have been prepared which would show the individual republics and provinces their own positions, as well as the positions of others; and this is what I mentioned earlier: The sources of information are in the federal administration. Second, no sufficient estimates have been prepared--nor is there any desire to prepare them--to show what will be the real income of the associated labor in the coming period, and what should be expected from abroad. Progress in reaching accords is also difficult because the associated labor is drawn into these accords only at a late stage, and thus this resembles more the designs and ideas of planners than any real projection of our common interests and possibilities. Furthermore we still cannot detach ourselves from the past and grasp the fact that what is common to all of us is only that on which accords are made at the grassroots level and not in political leaderships. We also think that big papers with many extensive and detailed orientations serve no purpose because many of the people concerned do not even look at them. Specific obligations are much more useful.

[Question] And what about the budget of the federation? Will that not also be a taboo topic as in the past?

[Answer] The question is not only of material but also of moral importance. The federal budget has been showing a "successful" trend of growth for a number of years not and is becoming bigger every year. Whereas we are telling all others and are binding them by regulations to reduce their spending, our federal budget continues to grow and grow. The problem of the budget lies in the fact that it includes also the army--and that is not disputed for a single moment--as well as the veterans' and disability pensions that are a concern of the entire society. All that amounts to 80 percent of the budget. And now: What about the rest? For instance, it is certain that the question of our security as well as the question of our national defense represents a very sensitive problem. But, in our opinion, it is necessary to ensure that the spending in that sphere falls within the general efforts for stabilization. As a matter of fact, everything but the funds for the modernization of the army must share the fate of the society. It is also necessary to consider the question of whether the funds for veterans and the disabled should be transferred to the republics and provinces, and whether at the same time, the pertinent rights should be agreed upon jointly at the federation level; that is, whether the present practice should be reversed. That approximately is the position of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia which we will advocate in the Assembly.

SLOVENE ASSEMBLY ADOPTS DRAFT LAWS ON DEFENSE, INTERNAL AFFAIRS

LD061124 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2130 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Ljubljana, 5 Nov (TANJUG)--The bill on all-people's defense and social self-protection, and the draft law on internal affairs were adopted at today's session of all three chambers of the Slovene Assembly.

The delegates also adopted the draft laws on the foundation of republican social councils for questions of the social order, economic development and economic policy, and of councils for [word indistinct] and education, and international relations.

The bill and draft laws adopted will help to involve more integrally in the trends in our society, and in its general development trends, those spheres and areas to which they directly and indirectly relate.

When the bill on all people's defense and social self-protection was expounded, and during the detailed discussion upon it, in which numerous delegates participated, it was stressed that the direct participation of working people and citizens in the decision-making and realization of the tasks of defense and self-protection in all environments of life, and at all levels, is one of the most important orientations of the LCY congresses and of the congresses of the Slovene League of Communists.

It is essential, therefore, for fuller efforts to be made to continue the process of socialization of all-people's defense and social self-protection, which will--in addition to directing the overall development of defense and self-protection activity--make a considerable contribution towards realizing the specific everyday tasks of all working people and citizens, self-managing organizations and [words indistinct], and of other social subjects.

The bill on all-people's defense and social self-protection complements the defense plans on bases representing greater concreteness and realism of operation of the socioeconomic and political system in any possible threat to [word indistinct] circumstances. In addition, the bill supplements the degree of readiness of Territorial Defense units and headquarters, as the highest form of organization and preparation of working people and citizens for possible armed opposition.

In their review of the draft law on international affairs, the delegates of all three chambers of the Slovene Assembly in particular emphasized the need for further and more all-encompassing training of young cadres in this sphere, and the necessity for preventive action on the part of all working people and citizens to be strengthened, particularly [words indistinct] undertaking of measures and calling to account of those causing damage arising from inattention and negligence. The demand was also put forward for more attention to be devoted to[word indistinct] and material reserves, as well as to reserves of crucial raw material and semi-manufactured goods.

KOSOVO YOUTH CONFERENCE DISCUSSES MARXIST EDUCATION

AU051921 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Nov 80 p 3

[Excerpts] Pristina, 31 Oct (TANJUG)--The youths of Kosovo, members of all the peoples and nationalities living in this province, emphasize with pride that they are Tito's youth. His work constantly inspires them to new endeavors, and at the present moment of development of the Socialist Youth Federation, his work is confirmed as a leading force in the ideological guidance of this generation along Tito's road.

This was stressed at today's session of the Provincial Conference of the Socialist Youth Federation of Kosovo, which discussed and set further tasks for the youth organization in ideopolitical training and Marxist education of the youth. Mahmut Bakali, president of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists; Vasil Tupurkovski, president of the Presidium of the Conference of the Socialist Youth Federation of Yugoslavia; and Agim Zatrici, member of the Presidium of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists, participated in the work.

Taking part in the discussion at the session of the provincial conference of the socialist youth federation of Kosovo, Mahmut Bakali, president of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo, noted that the Kosovo youth, as well as young people all over the country, are ready to continue Tito's work in their activities and endeavors, acting on the line of the LCY and of socialist self-management.

Marxist education of the young generation must therefore proceed not only from the presentation of a global theory of Marxism, but also from its application in our social reality, Mahmut Bakali said, and added that active participation is demanded of the youth organization in overcoming the present difficulties.

Bakali assessed that by tackling the shortcomings directly, one can eliminate both the pessimistic feelings and the false optimism of a part of the young generation, which are both a result of a distorted presentation of the real state of affairs. Therefore the youth organization has responsibility for combatting such occurrences with its direct involvement, and for engaging the young people in a frank critical dialogue and a struggle with the difficulties of daily life and everything that life brings.

Stressing that all the values of our system are closely connected with the success of economic stabilization, the president of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo particularly stressed the need for more effective endeavors of the Socialist Youth Federation for building a correct attitude toward work, and for energetic elimination of all deviations which hinder a faster development of the province.

At the session today, the delegates adopted a decision to reduce the number of members of the provincial conference from 131 to 115 delegates, which should contribute to its more efficient working. They also adopted a decision introducing changeable membership of the conference.

NATIONAL ARMY PARTY ORGANS HOLD ELECTORAL CONFERENCES

LD061128 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1935 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Ljubljana, 5 Nov (TANJUG)--Electoral conferences are being held in basic organizations of the League of Communists in the Ljubljana army district, to assess the results of work achieved over the past 2 years, and to adopt action programs for the next mandate period. The general assessment is that in the period under review communists have helped to strengthen the revolutionary and general significance of our army, have encouraged disciplined conduct and integrated ideopolitical education, which has also influenced the more efficient solution of all major sociopolitical and economic problems which communists have faced.

Consolidation of organization and cadres has taken place in basic organizations of the League of Communists in the period under review. Thus the number of new members in 1979 increased 15 percent compared with 1978, and in the first half of this year alone it increased by as much as 28 percent compared with the same period last year. All members successfully enrolled in courses in Marxist education, which have already become the regular form of ideopolitical training not only for communists, but also for all other soldiers, as well as youth and trade union leaderships.